JUNE.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,632—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ..	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
				Tuesday.
† SIAM	3044	500	H. T. Weighell	4th June.
BL ORIENTAL	5500	1000	F Stewart	11th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th ,,
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th ,,
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd July
BL PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F Browne	16th ,,
BL COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DURING the South-west Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers, will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :— FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 190 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	29th July 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Aug. '89.	20th Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obta THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BA K including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are char Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra w charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th June 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th June.
MARIA TERESA	G. Cossoich	4,200	600	5th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
KLEKTRA	A. Lussich	4,200	650	1 th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1.—TENDERS are invited for CARRYING OUT SAND and EARTH FILLING and works in connection therewith at Malabar Point Battery, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2.—Tenders, which must be sealed and accompained by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, will be received at 12 noon on THURSDAY, 6th June.
3.—The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted,
E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 29th May 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF
VIA KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th June, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Hunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 9th June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THRUSDAY, 6th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 5th June.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st June 1889. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz. Quarts Rs. 11-4; Pints, Rs. 6-4.
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1889, at 4-30 p.m.
The following is the business of the meeting :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1889 and the Directors Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 16th May 1889.

QUEEN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
FUNDS IN HAND ..... ,, 1,407,678
AMOUNT PAID IN CLAIMS ... ,, 6,582,529
LOCAL BOARD.
L. R. W. FORREST, Esq., (Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.), Bombay.
G. GILBERT, Esq., (Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani).
GEORGE COTTON, Esq., (Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.), Bombay.
FRAMJEE DINSHAW PETIT, Esq., Bombay.
CURSONDASS VULLUBDASS, Esq., Bombay.
FIRE INSURANCES effected at the lowest current rates.
LIFE ASSURANCES granted on most favourable terms.
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE : 31, Elphinstone Circle.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
BY
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BRELOQUE'S
BUTTON HOOKS, Whistles, Compasses, Seals, Pencil-cases, Cigarette-holders, Cigar-cutters, Penknives, &c., disguised in a hundred fanciful ways, but more or less useful, in gold or silver.
MARCKS AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No 5, Armenian Lane, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of June 1889, at 3, p. m., for transacting the following business :—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and statements of accounts made up to 31st March 1889.
2nd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3rd.—To confirm the appointment of Mr J Morris as a Director made by the Board.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor of the Company for the year ending 31st March 1890 and to fix his remuneration.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th May to 3rd June 1889 (both days inclusive).
By order of the Board.
SADANAND BALKRISHNA & Co.
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 15th May 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.
COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888 :—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

RHINE & MOSELLE WINES.

LAUBENHEIM.
A light dinner wine, sound and adapted for general use.
Bottles.....Rs. 18 8 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 10 8 } cash.

GEISENHEIM.
Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.
Bottles.....Rs. 22 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 12 0 } cash.

STEINWEIN.
Of great fragrance, pure and natural.
Glass Jugs...Rs. 28 per doz, cash.

HOCHHEIM.
A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate and fine.
Bottles.....Rs. 26 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 14 0 } cash.

NIERSTEIN.
Very soft and good bouquet.
Bottles.....Rs. 29 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 15 8 } cash.

LIEBFRAUMILCH.
A very fine, full bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 35 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

JOHANNISBERG.
The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.
Bottles.....Rs. 45 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 0 } cash.

SPARKLING WINES.
Superior Hock.
Delicate flavour & bouquet.
Bottles.....Rs. 39 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST EHRENBREITSTEIN.
The very finest wine of its kind.
Bottles.....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 24 8 } cash.

FINE MOSELLE.
Fine, full flavour.
Bottles.....Rs. 34 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 18 8 } cash.

SUPERIOR MOSELLE.
Very fragrant.
Bottles.....Rs. 38 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 21 0 } cash.

FINEST NONPAREIL MOSELLE.
Very rich, delicious bouquet.
Bottles.....Rs. 46 0 } Per doz.
Half Bottles. ,, 25 0 } cash

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
ALTERATION IN TIMING OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st June next, the UP and DOWN through MAIL and MIXED TRAINS will arrive at and depart from principal Stations on this Railway at the times shown below :—

THROUGH DOWN TRAINS.
Itarsi to Jhansi, Jhansi to Agra and Tundla, Jhansi to Cawnpore.

Distance from Itarsi.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Trains. H. M.
11	Itarsi ..... dep.	17 25	11 30
	Hoshangabad ..... arr.	17 51	12 7
	dep.	17 55	12 17
57	Bhopal ..... arr.	20 15	15 15
	dep.	20 39	15 40
90	Bhilsa ..... arr.	21 59	17 35
	dep.	22 3	17 40
143	Bina ..... arr.	0 18	21 5
	dep.	0 32	21 30
182	Lalitpur ..... dep.	2 34	23 57
238	Jhansi ..... arr.	5 0	3 30
			11 0
238	Jhansi ..... dep.	5 50	15 5
308	Orai ..... arr.	8 45	15 20
	dep.	9 0	16 38
329	Kalpi ..... ,,	9 54	18 2
347	Lalpur ..... ,,	10 48	19 30
374	Cawnpore ..... arr.	11 50	
238	Jhansi ..... dep.	5 30	13 30
298	Gwalior ..... arr.	8 26	17 6
	dep.	8 55	17 40
339	Dholpur ..... arr.	11 0	20 30
	dep.	11 9	20 38
374	Agra Fort ..... arr.	12 50	22 50
	dep.	13 3	23 0
390	Tundla ..... arr.	13 45	0 0

THROUGH UP TRAINS.
Tundla and Agra to Jhansi, Cawnpore to Jhansi, Jhansi to Itarsi.

Distance from Tundla.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Mixed Train. H. M.
...	Tundla ..... dep.	14 25	0 20
16	Agra Fort ..... arr.	15 4	1 15
	dep.	15 12	1 25
52	Dholpur ..... arr.	16 57	3 27
	dep.	17 7	3 38
93	Gwalior ..... arr.	19 11	6 10
	dep.	19 37	6 50
153	Jhansi ..... arr.	22 30	10 25
...	Cawnpore ..... dep.	15 50	4 20
27	Lalpur ..... ,,	16 58	5 58
45	Kalpi ..... ,,	17 52	7 12
66	Orai ..... arr.	18 41	8 20
	dep.	19 6	8 57
137	Jhansi ..... arr.	22 0	13 10
...	Jhansi ..... dep.	23 0	14 15
56	Lalitpur ..... ,,	1 23	17 51
95	Bina ..... arr.	3 19	20 30
	dep.	3 33	22 15
148	Bhilsa ..... arr.	5 48	1 53
	dep.	5 52	2 3
181	Bhopal ..... arr.	7 13	3 58
	dep.	7 27	4 30
227	Hoshangabad ..... arr.	9 46	7 35
	dep.	9 49	7 50
238	Itarsi ..... arr.	10 15	8 30

MANIKPUR.-BANDA SECTION.

Distance from Manikpur.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.	Distance from Banda.	Stations.	Mail Train. H. M.
...	Manikpur ..... Dep.	17 45	...	Banda ..... Dep.	10 15
20	Karwi ..... ,,	19 14	43	Karwi ..... ,,	13 6
63	Banda ..... Arr.	22 0	63	Manikpur ..... Arr.	14 30

For the timing of Trains at intermediate stations on the above Sections, see the Sheet Time Bills and the Tariff Book, published for the Indian Midland Railway.

OPENING FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC FROM JHANSI TO MAU AND ALSO OF THE BINA-SAUGOR BRANCH.

On and after WEDNESDAY, the fifth of June next, Daily Mixed Trains will be run between Jhansi and Mau on the Jhansi-Manikpur Section of this Railway also on the Bina-Saugor Branch to the times shown below :—

DOWN TRAIN.—MAU TO JHANSI. MIXED.

Distance from Mau.	Stations.	H. M.
	Mau ..... dep.	6 30
7	Ranipur Road ..... ,,	7 1
13	Teharka ..... ,,	7 32
27	Burwa Saugor ..... ,,	8 36
40	Jhansi ..... arr.	9 30

UP TRAIN.—JHANSI TO MAU. MIXED.

Distance from Jhansi.	Stations.	H. M.
	Jhansi ..... dep.	15 0
14	Burwa Saugor ..... ,,	16 4
27	Teharka ..... ,,	17 3
34	Ranipur Road ..... ,,	17 34
40	Mau ..... arr.	18 0

DOWN TRAIN.—BINA TO SAUGOR. MIXED.

Distance from Bina.	Stations.	H. M.
...	Bina ..... dep.	4 0
14	Khorai ..... ,,	4 59
25	Mundra ..... ,,	5 54
35	Nareoli ..... ,,	6 42
47	Saugor ..... arr.	7 30

UP TRAIN.—SAUGOR TO BINA. MIXED.

Distance from Saugor	Stations.	H. M.
...	Saugor ..... dep.	16 30
12	Nareoli ..... ,,	17 21
22	Mundra ..... ,,	18 11
33	Khorai ..... ,,	19 5
47	Bina ..... arr.	20 0

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Jhansi, the 29th May 1889.

KEMP & CO., LD.
PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.
IN DISPENSING PRESCRIPTIONS

EVERY Precaution is taken, and every Method adopted which long and varied experience in first-rate English and other Firms can give, in order to properly check the Medicines prepared by us, to ensure, not only their
ACCURATE AND FAITHFUL PREPARATION
but also their easy Distinction by the Patient or Nurse.
Internal and External Medicines are dispensed in Bottles of such distinct Patterns, and labelled with different coloured Labels, that any mistake as to their nature can scarcely occur.
DISPENSING IS KEPT ENTIRELY SEPARATE
from our Wholesale and Retail Departments, and the Prices are as low as consistent with
ACCURACY, DESPATCH, AND CLEANLINESS.
All our Dispensing Departments, both at the Branches and Head Establishment, are under the strict supervision of
FULLY QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
whose whole attention is given to the Examination of Prescriptions and their Manipulations, and through whose hands they all pass before being sent out.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

WE are glad to have the opportunity in these days of low exchange of informing the Public that we have just procured, direct from the Mines, a magnificent assortment of the above, justly named

THE QUEEN OF GEMS.

They are purely white, perfectly cut, and of intense brilliancy, and having obtained them at very favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which, we believe, has not been touched for years. For instance, we can now supply a single Stone white and perfect brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-carat Gold, for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 100 only.
All Stones are set on the premises by our workmen under European supervision, and we can furnish estimates and designs for any description of Diamond Jewellery, no matter how intricate and elaborate.
We have many pairs of grand large Stones suitable for Solitaire Boutons, etc., and can also supply a pair of choice Boutons as low as Rs. 80.
An inspection is invited, and we ask intending purchasers to compare our prices before investing.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDINA WHISKY.

A BLEND of the FINEST HIGHLAND WHISKIES, possesses a RICH AROMA and FLAVOUR, and a SOFTNESS acquired by age.
Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.
KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GUARANTEED TABLE PLATE

20 Years Wear with fair usage.
Forks, Spoons, &c., Old English or Fiddle pattern.
SEND FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST.
POONA, Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LIMITED.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.
American Corn ..... per tin	0 12
Almonds and Raisins ..... per bottle	1 14
Biscuits, Huntley and Palmer's, assorted	
,, Dessert Wafers	
,, Scotch Farls	
,, Fancy Pictorial Useful Tins, clearing stock at	0 12
Bacon, on cut ..... per lb.	0 14
Butter, French, extra quality ..... ,,	0 15
Do. do. ..... ½ lb.	0 9
Confectionery, clearing stock at considerably reduced rates.	
Cracker Bon Bons do. ...	...
Californian Apples ..... per tin	0 3
Do. Fruits, assorted ..... ,,	1 0
Cheese, Double Gloster, on cut ..... per lb.	0 13
Crystalized Fruits, clearing stock at ..... ,,	1 8
Currants, finest quality ..... per 4-lb. tin	1 6
Dates, Golden, Bussorah ..... per lb.	0 4
Essences for flavouring ..... per bottle	0 8
French Prunes for Stewing, clearing stock, per lb.	0 4
French Plums or Prunes for Dessert. 1-lb. jars.	0 15
Do. do. ..... 2-lb. jars.	1 10
Fresh Mackerel ..... per tin	0 7
Fish, Preserved, assorted	...

	Rs. a.
Ginger Syrup, Royal Aromatic, make your own Ginger Ale, no Summer Drink to equal it, per bottle	1 0
Hams in Canvas ..... per lb.	0 14
Honey in Tin ..... per tin	0 12
Jams, assorted ..... ,,	0 6
,, Strawberry and Raspberry ..... ,,	0 7
,, Apricot and Cherry ..... ,,	0
,, Tasmania, clearing stock, at ..... ,,	0 4
Muscatelle Raisins ..... per lb.	1
Milk, Unsweetened Cream Milk ..... per tin	0
,, Anglo-Swiss ..... ,,	0
Marmalade ..... ,,	0
Peas, Italian Split Peas ..... per lb.	0
Table Salt ..... per jar	0 6
,, Vinegar ..... per bottle	0 7
Vinegar Crystal ..... ,,	0 9
Tongues, Sheep ..... per tin	1 2
,, Lunch ..... ,,	1 8
,, Chicago Ox, by Libby McNeile ..... ,,	2 8
,, McCall's Paysandu, small ..... ,,	2 0
,, ,, ,, large ..... ,,	2 8

Tea, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c. All Groceries at Moderate Rates.

TOBACCO, CHEROOTS CIGARS, AND CIGARETTES.
SPECIAL CHOICE BRANDS IN STOCK.

SACCONE'S GIBRALTAR SHERRY.
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THESE are, without doubt, the finest CIGARS made from Eastern Tobacco, and are PREPARED SPECIALLY for KEMP and Co. They burn well, and possess a flavour and aroma not met with in any other Cigars, and are much appreciated by old Smokers.
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PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

With the kind permission of
GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER,
THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA
Will give a
GRAND AL FRESCO FETE AND ENTERTAINMENT
In the
Elphinstone Circle Gardens
and
Town Hall and grounds.
ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH JUNE,
In aid of the proposed
Convalescent Home
In connection with the European General Hospital.
Look-out for the Bill of Fare!!

THE POLLING by the BENCH of JUSTICES for the ELECTION of THREE MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation will be held at 5 p.m. on MONDAY, 3rd inst., in the Municipal Office.

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NUMEROUS FOREIGN IMITATIONS of the Original Hand-made "Mission" Cloths having appeared in the Market, intending Purchasers are requested to always ask for the Genuine "Mission" Cloths, and to insist on having them from the DEPOT and No. 27, Hummum Street.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's registered office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, THIS DAY, the 3rd day of June, 1889, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for confirming the Special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 15th May 1889, as per circulars posted to members.

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

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THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

Bombay, 1st June 1889.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

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Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

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NOTICE.

SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAINS AT NIGHT BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE public are hereby advised that, commencing from SATURDAY next, the 1st June, a Special Passenger Train will leave Bombay and Poona respectively every night at 11-30 and will arrive at Poona and in Bombay at 6-15 the following morning.

These Trains will run for a few days only, that is, until the commencement of the monsoon. Due notice will be given when they are discontinued.

For further particulars as to times at intermediate stations, see the Special Time Table exhibited at stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Thirtieth of May 1889.

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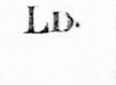

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From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
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Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	,, ...
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James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	,, ...
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Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.		
First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	...
Ditto ditto	,, ...	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss cheese in tins, from 1bs. 29 to 31.	0 11 per lb.	
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 8 per tin.	

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, ...
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 12
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ...	,, 0 10
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Out-station orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS for the Bombay Pilot Service. Applicants must be British subjects and hold certificates of competency as Master or First Mate. Also good testimonials as to conduct and ability.

Apply with certificates and characters in person to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER of Bombay.

MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I.M.,
Acting Port Officer.

Port Office, Bombay, May 27, 1889.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS!

A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

NOTICES.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth Characters (European and Indian), 30 years, from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter, and Erecter, has been Foreman of Turning Shop (200 hands), also Carriage and Wagon Shops, including Saw Mill (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler, and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. This advertisement will appear on alternate days. Address replies to "M.E.B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Sections of the Indian Midland Railway from BINA JUNCTION to SAUGOR and from JHANSI to MAU will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from 5th June 1889.

Time and Fare Notices and Book of General Rules and rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the Classification of Goods, will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.

Jhansi, the 22nd May 1889.

POONA SEASON, 1889.

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.

Close to the Station and under European Management.

GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.

Terms Moderate.

Apply to THE MANAGER

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.

F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK

50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our

ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights		Rs. 800
Do.	200 incandescent lights	,, 800
Do.	20 ,,	,, 300
Lamps for arc lights		,, 60

Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 4 each.
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., Ld.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.

GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No acids nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1876 still in use.

Apply for circular.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

PAPER MAKING MACHINERY.

BERTRAMS LIMITED.

ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.

ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.

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LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.

5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.

Rs. 24 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.

The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.

Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST LANDED an English-built brand new Canoe-shaped LANDAU with patent hood

A brand new English-made VICTORIA, by Lewis Tucker of Salisbury.

Circular-fronted miniature BROUGHAMS, by Watson of Lowestoft.

Some Dinner and Dessert Service Sets, and a few Gram and Grass MACHINES.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

A pair of Bay Arab Horses, ridden by a lady, perfectly quiet in single and double harness, very showy, fast and young, height about 14-2. Price Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Perseverance Flour Mill and Iron Foundry Meeting, 3 p.m.
Maharani Ice Company, 3 p.m.
Hyderabad S. and W. Company, 3 p.m.
Election of Justices' Representative, Municipal Offices, 3 to 5 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 1st:—Karagola (s), from Kurrachee; Beronice (s), Trieste; and Bormida (s), Hongkong. Yesterday:—Kilwa (s), from Marmagao; Oriental (s), London; and Eden Hall (s), Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 1st:—Lord Charlemont (s), for Amsterdam; Manilla (s), Aden and Genoa; Teheran (s), China; Busheer (s), Marmagao; City of Carthage (s), Liverpool; and Java (s), Calcutta. Yesterday:—Amarapoora (s), for Antwerp.

THEFT AT FRERE ROAD.—Mr. Eduljee Manockjee, residing at Frere Road, reports the theft of four pairs of binoculars and two fans of the collective value of Rs. 65 from his premises on Friday last.

GAMBLING.—Four Mahomedans were placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of gambling on Friday night. They were convicted of the offence on their own admission and were fined Rs. 1 each.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Haines Road respecting the death of a girl named Heeri, aged 6 years, the daughter of a labourer. On Friday while the girl was playing about near a cesspool she accidentally fell in and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

BREACH OF MUNICIPAL RULES.—Purshotum Govindjee was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday by Mr. Leask, Assistant Health Officer, on a charge of neglecting to whitewash his house after the occurrence of a case of small-pox therein. Accused said he had just begun whitewashing. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 15.

IN POSSESSION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—Bapoo Gomajee was charged yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper by Inspector Butterfield with having a quantity of grain in his possession belonging to Narayendass Rajaram without being able to account satisfactorily for it. Accused said he took the grain from a warehouse at Carnac Bunder. His Worship fined him Rs. 3.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Papa Nuthoo, a milkman residing at Dhobie Talao, reports that while he was lying asleep on the Maidan on the 22nd ultimo his servant, named Rahman, who was sitting by his side at the time, had stolen from his pocket currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 23 and afterwards absconded. The servant has since been traced to Belgaum.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Chowpatty respecting the death of Rama Mahadoo, aged 50 years. Deceased was a malee. At about 8 o'clock on Saturday night, while deceased was coming down Malabar Hill by the Goodfellow Footpath, he was bitten by a snake on the instep of his right foot and died from its effects at 3 a. m. yesterday. A verdict of death from snake-bite was recorded.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE.—Rama Luximon was brought before Mr. C. P. Cooper on remand on Saturday last by Constable Hurst on a charge of culpable homicide by causing the death of Shaik Hoosein Shaik Lalbhoy on the 12th May last in the Lascar Lines by means of a curry-stone which he threw at the deceased, who was struck on the abdomen. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. His Worship committed the accused to the forthcoming Sessions.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 1st Battalion Rifle Regiment will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Quadrille.....Bon Jour.....Zikoff.
Overture.....Tancredi.....Rossini.
Valse.....With the Stream.....Marzials.
Gavotte.....Le Bijou.....Kottaun.
Valse.....Gloire De Dijon.....Andrew.
Fantasia.....A Burlesque.....Kappey.
Polka.....Iris.....Farrell.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday at Tardeo Road respecting the death of Nusserwanjee Mowjee, aged 23 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever and dysentery for some time past, and was also in the habit of taking opium. On Friday he was found lying unconscious, suffering from the effects of an overdose of opium, from the effects of which he died soon after. The verdict was that the death of Nusserwanjee Mowjee was caused by opium, which He had voluntarily administered to himself.

ROBBING A SISTER.—At the Girgaum Police Court Gungaram Rowjee was charged by Inspector Young before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 60, the property of his sister, Chundri, from her residence, Coombarwarra 2nd Street, on the 12th ultimo. On missing the ornament, she suspected the accused, who was nowhere to be found, but subsequently it was discovered that he had absconded to Alibagh. On the 24th ultimo he was seen in Bombay and handed over to the police, who upon inquiries discovered that accused had sold the ornaments to a Marwarree, and with the proceeds purchased a silver waistchain for himself and also a quantity of wearing apparel, caps, &c. The accused on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.—Mahadoo Sadoo was brought up on remand before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court by Inspector Butterfield on a charge of stealing several articles of clothing and silver ornaments of the collective value altogether of about Rs. 35, the property of a Hindoo woman named Jaibai. It will be remembered that the accused in this case on Thursday last said he had been illtreated by the police, as he would not plead guilty, and Mr. Cooper adjourned the case till Saturday with a view to having the accused examined by the Police Surgeon. On the case being called on Saturday, Mr. Cooper told the accused he had received the Police Surgeon's report, and that he said he had examined him and found that nothing was wrong with him, and he did not seem to have been illtreated. The case was then adjourned till to-day to enable the accused to produce evidence.

THE RIOT AT BANDORA.—On Saturday before Mr. Anandrao Bhaskar Pradhan, 2nd Class Magistrate of Bandora, the cross-examination of eleven witnesses on behalf of the accused was proceeded with. The courthouse was crowded, and being very small and incapable of holding more than forty persons, it was on Saturday uncomfortably close. The statements of the various witnesses last Saturday were more or less of the same nature. Many pleaded *alibis*, while others asserted that though they were present when the affray took place, they did not, nor had they the slightest knowledge of the riot which occurred, having come to the church with the sole intention of hearing a sermon which was to be delivered by a certain Father D'Souza and to take part in the services of the evening. It may be of some interest to state that on the 29th and 30th of last month three of the accused had been dismissed as sufficient charges could not be framed against them. The court adjourned at 5 p.m., the Magistrate intimating to proceed on Monday with the cross-examination of twelve or thirteen other witnesses, and that he would reserve his judgment till Monday, the 10th inst.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, LD.

THE general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, the 1st inst., in the company's extensive godowns, Dean Street, Fort. The directors' report recommending the paymert of a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum and placing a fair amount to reserve after making an allowance of 7½ per cent. for depreciation of machinery and furniture and also an extra amount for bad debts, was put to the meeting and passed.

It was pointed out that the company had done an excess of business to the extent of nearly a lakh each year since its formation, so that the concern was a rapidly growing one, and it was hoped that with money matters becoming more favourable to traders and the public generally much better results than hitherto would be obtained. A representation was made on behalf of a large number of shareholders resident in Poona that 8 per cent. as usual, and which could easily be paid, should be declared, but on the directors expressing a strong desire to place as much as possible to reserve and strengthening the company in such a way, the amendment proposed fell through. A vote of thanks to the chairman for his services and a general expression of approval of the views of the directors terminated the meeting.

A POSTAL GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I think the "system," or whatever it may be called, that leads to the detention of letters as detailed below might well be altered with advantage to the public, as it seems far behind the age and the custom of other countries. On Saturday afternoon, the 25th ult., I posted in good time a letter containing important enclosures at the post office box addressed to Khandalla. It had 2½ annas in stamps on the cover, and I have since been told there should have been 3 annas On account of a deficiency of half an anna it was first sent to Poona to undergo some peculiar examination, where, the day being Sunday, it was detained a whole day. Next day, Monday, it was forwarded, and it reached Khandalla on Tuesday morning, or two whole days behind time, causing much inconvenience and some anxiety. I naturally concluded, on hearing that the letter had not been received on Sunday or Monday, that it had been lost or stolen. I am informed by the local postal authorities that this is the usual course pursued with an underpaid letter.—Yours, &c.,

E.

Ahmednagar, 31st May.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

IF this be the monsoon, writes the *Ceylon Times* on Thursday last, it has come in like a lamb. Last night, or rather early this morning, at about 3 a.m., a heavy squall of wind and rain broke over Colombo from seawards, but the wind has died down during the day, though the temperature is cool. From all along the coast news come, of the approach of the monsoon. The British India Steam-ship Company's Agents at Calicut, wiring on Saturday, say: "The monsoon set in last night."

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING ROOM.

THE Queen held another drawing-room at Buckingham Palace, on May 14. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the royal family, entered the Throne Room a few minutes after three o'clock. The Diplomatic Circle was attended by all the foreign Ambassadors, the Persian Minister, the Siamese Minister, the Japanese Chargé d' Affaires, the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., the Marchioness of Salisbury, General Sir Francis Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., the Hon. Richard Moreton, Mme. Waddington, Comtesse Helen Hatzfeldt, Countess de Bylandt, Princess Malcolm Khan, Mme. d'Antas, Princess Ghika, and others were were unavoidably prevented attended the drawing-room. The General Circle was attended by Earl Cadogan, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Rutland, G.C.B., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; the Right Hon. Sir William Marriott, Judge Advocate-General; Lord Willoughby de Eresby, Lord Great Chamberlain; the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal; Mr. J. G. Kennedy, her Majesty's Minister at Chili; the Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B., Comptroller in the Lord Chamberlain's department; Colonel Sir George A. Maude, K.C.B., Crown Equerry; Colonel Cubbert Larking, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber; Colonel W. G. Stepford, Mr. Arnold Royle, C.B., Sir F. Knollys, K.C.M.G., C.B., Hon. Aubrey FitzClarence, Mr. E. H. Anson, Mr. Alpin Macgregor, Captain C. G. Nelson, R.N., Captain N. G. Philips, Mr. Conway Seymour, Mr. Raglan Somerset, Hon. Henry Stonor, Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, and Mr. Horace West, Gentlemen Ushers to the Queen; the Earl of Limerick, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard; General his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, G.C.B., Gold Stick in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Kilmarnock, Silver Stick in Waiting; Colonel Wigram, C.B., Field Officer in Brigade Waiting; Captain Claud Stracy, Captain of the Queen's Guard; Lieutenant W. Lambton, Adjutant in Brigade Waiting; Colonel Sir William Butler, K.C.B., Colonel E. F. Chapman, Viscount Hardinge, Colonel Viscount Oxenbridge, and Captain Edward Seymour, C.B., R.N., Aides-de-Camp to the Queen; and Sir Gerald Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India. The following were among the presentations made to the Queen:—"Hon. Mrs. E Lyttelton, Lady E. Wyndham Quin and Mrs. Edward Sassoon.

THE UNCOVENANTED GRIEVANCES.

THE following letter is being sent to all the Uncovenanted officials in England whose addresses are known:—

Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service Association, 45, Pall Mall, London, S. W., May 1889.

Dear Sir,—Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., has secured in the ballot the first place on Friday, May 31, to move a resolution for the appointment of a Special Committee of Inquiry into the grievances and claims of the Uncovenanted Service; and I am directed by my committee to *urge* upon you the necessity of every *individual member of the service* using their influence with their friends in Parliament to make a point of being in their places at nine o'clock on the 31st instant to prevent any likelihood of our case collapsing by a *count out*, and also to support Sir Roper Lethbridge and Mr. Seymour King in the subsequent division.

It would materially help us if you would be kind enough to communicate to me the names of the M.P.'s with whom you have corresponded, and the terms of their reply.—I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

J. S. HEYMAN, Secretary.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr C L M Eales, B	Lieut G B Hodgson, B S C
Mr F E Petterson, B	Dr R Warth, B
Mr D O H Hunter, B	Surg J Shearer, MB, BMS
Mr F W Eicke, B	Mr G S Forbes, M
Mr F Ancell, B	Mr J P Davidson, M
Mr R W Western, B	Mr H R Grimes, M
Mr H F Bartlett, B	Rev C H L Wright, M E E
Mr W N Gilbert, B	Maj-Gen H McLeod, M R E
Mr F L Edwards, B	Brig-Surg A Porter, M
Mr J Setterfield, B	Surg-Maj G L Walker, M D, M
Mr H St G Tucker, B	Mr W S Howard, Bo
Mr J Penfold, B	Maj H P Young, Bo S C
Mr J Lindeboom, B	Maj F H Forjett, Bo
Mr T Coughrane, B	Lieut P De Vismes de Ponthieu, Bo S C
Col W C Anderson, CB,B	Lieut J A H Crauford, Bo S C
Col H W Webster, B S C	Surg-Maj R Caldecott, Bo
Col J B Smith, B S C	Surg-Maj S J Goldsmith, Bo
Col W R Boddam, B S C	
Col F Currie, B Cav	
Col H S Jarrett, B S C	
Lieut-Col J E P Mosley, B S C	
Maj J Butler, B S C	
Lieut C J Wimberley, BSC	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J W Chisholm, B, furlough to Sept 17	Surg M J T J Blancard, M, 4 mo
Mr H E Cradock, B, 9 mo	Surg H G L Wortabet, M, 2 mo
Surg-Maj W A D Fasken, B, 4 mo	Lieut-Col C Cunningham, Bo, 1 mo
Mr C M Francis, M, 4 mo	Surg-Maj A H C Dane, Bo, 3 mo
Col H A T Nepean, M S C, 4 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A Downes, B.

OBITUARY.

MAJ.-GEN. WILLIAM SCOT SIMPSON, of the Madras Staff Corps, whose death has recently been announced, entered the army in 1838. He served with the troops in the Northern Concan in pursuit of the freebooter Ragojee-Bangria, in 1815, and had also commanded a detachment against the Shans and Kareens of the Younzaveen district, Martaban province, in 1857. He had seen fifty-one years' service.

Major Jonathan White, of the Robin Hood Rifles, the oldest adjutant of Volunteers gazetted, and one of the most popular men and best known figures in Nottingham, died at the residence in that city on Sunday night, 12th ult., in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He enlisted, when sixteen years old, in the 2nd Regiment of the Line, and, as sergeant-major, took part in the first Afghan war, in 1839, especially distinguishing himself at the storming of Ghuznee and Khelat. He soon afterwards declined the offer of a commission. In 1859 he became drill instructor to the then newly-formed Nottingham Volunteer Corps, now known as the 1st Notts, or Robin Hoods. On the appointment of field and staff officers in 1860, the sergeant-instructor was offered and accepted the adjutancy of the regiment, which office he held until the year 1879, when he retired with the honorary rank of major.

Mr. Washington Irving Bishop, the well-known thought-reader, died on Monday, 13th ult., at Lamb's Club, New York, of hysterical catalepsy. Mr. Bishop attended an entertainment at the club on Sunday evening, and while he was attempting to name a word of which a gentleman present had thought, he was attacked by catalepsy. He was immediately put to bed and soon recovered, and resumed his thought-reading experiments. While so engaged, the following morning he was again seized with spasms, and, in spite of the application of electric batteries, he gradually sank until noon, when he expired.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

FURTHER telegrams received in Rome from Count Antonelli give several details about the death of the Negus and King Menelik's march on Gondar. A letter written from Massowa by the correspondent of the *Roma*, of Naples, dated the 14th of April, says that the death of the Negus is so important to Abyssinia, that already legends are springing up about the battle in which he was killed. The following account is then given:—The battle lasted three days, the Abyssinians being victorious on the first and taking many dervish prisoners. On the morning of the second day the dervishes surprised the Abyssinian army, and during the day the Negus was wounded. In the evening the Negus, in a paroxysm of rage caused by his fever, ordered 2,000 of the captive dervishes to be beheaded in his presence, and had the corpses flung in a heap before his tent. During the night he had a long conference with his high priest, and on the following morning he mounted his horse, in spite of his wounds, dressed in the most sumptuous robes, and exclaimed that he was the Elect of God and invincible. He then put himself at the head of his troops and led them against the enemy. At the very beginning he was seriously wounded in the neck and fell. His men raised him up, and the whole Abyssinian army took to flight. Ras Agos, Ras Ailu, and many other chiefs were killed. Ras Aloola slightly wounded, saved himself with his men and succeeded in reaching Tembien. On that day, it is said, the Abyssinians left more than 30,000 dead on the field, and it is repeated everywhere that the dervishes were led by Englishmen. That is hardly possible; but the question arises what gave rise to the report? Perhaps the famous and legendary "White Pasha" or Stanley and his companions were there. Before his death the Negus summoned his chiefs to his side, and pointed out his nephew, Ras Mangascia, as his successor. But at the same time he solemnly declared that Mangascia, who was thought to be his nephew, was his own son. He said he had never revealed the fact for fear of what might happen. The chiefs and part of the army acknowledged Mangascia as the new Negus, but this does not improve the prospects of a settlement, as the new Sovereign, who is twenty-five years of age, has hitherto been quite obscure, and not distinguished in any way. It is reported at Cairo that the dervishes have defeated the Abyssinians near Gallabat, the latter retreating with heavy loss. Ras Aloola is stated to have been amongst the killed.

THE POSITION ON THE EGYPTAN FRONTIER.

LETTERS have been received at Cairo from the Mahdi addressed to Queen Victoria and the Khedive. They are written in the same fanatical strain as the former letters from the same source, and conclude with an adjuration to embrace the tenets of Mahdism. With the Mahdi's letters are enclosed the original letters from her Majesty, which were delivered to King John of Abyssinia by Mr. Gerald Portal in October, 1887. This is regarded in official circles as placing the report of the defeat and death of the Negus beyond all doubt.

Major-General Sir Francis Grenfell, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, has recently been on a tour of inspection of the military posts on the frontier by order of the Khedive. We have received from Egypt a summary of his official report. The following are the principal points touched upon. The troops are said to be in good condition. There has been great sickness among the desert tribes, and hospitals for their reception have been established at Assouan. General Grenfell met the Sheikhs-el-Calad at various places, and received from them satisfactory reports. Trade, they say, is beginning to improve, and a great many refugees have settled down in the district, the future of which is thought to be encouraging. Arabs arriving from the Soudan speak of the advance of Sheikh Senoussi's forces, but are unable to state their position. The Sirdar expresses the opinion that small raids may still be made from Serras on the villages on the banks of the river, as the dervish force at that place, under command of Abdel Halim, is suffering from want of food; but he is strongly impressed with the improved condition of affairs, and considers that the active measures taken by the Egyptian Government are beginning to produce their effect.

The Governor-General of Suakim returned from Halaib on Monday, 13th ult., in the Starling, the troops and staff being conveyed in the Mis'r. The forts at Halaib have been completed and strongly garrisoned. The Mookhbar, with 150 blacks, was to remain there under Captain Jackson for a few days, and the Adjemi was also to remain to watch the port. The dervishes retired on the arrival of the troops, after burning their huts, but they remained in the vicinity, and are estimated to number 500 men. No further attack, however, was expected.

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN'S CASE.

ON Saturday (11th ult) the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was accompanied by the Vicar-General (Sir J. Parker Deane, Q.C.) and the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Rochester, and Salisbury, delivered judgment at Lambeth Palace, on the question of jurisdiction in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln. His Grace first thanked the prelates who had heard his arguments and given him the benefit of their advice, but it must, he said, be understood that the judgment he should presently deliver on that part of the protest which concerned the jurisdiction was not to be looked upon as other than his own. Having reviewed the arguments which had previously been raised in relation to the protest, and quoted various ancient canons and records of ecclesiastical trials, his Grace said that the court could not satisfy itself from such documents that the trial of a Bishop should rest with a synod of Bishops only. The court had fully examined all the authorities quoted up to the end of the twelfth century, and they showed there was more than the one way of trying a Bishop; but up to that date there was nothing to satisfy the court that there was an exclusive jurisdiction in the synod of bishops. There had been nothing adduced in the arguments in the present case to show that Convocation was the only court for the trial of the bishop. No precedent had been adduced to show that, either by statute, canon, or usage, Convocation or any synod in the realm had exclusive jurisdiction ousting the jurisdiction of the Archbishop to try a bishop of his province. The Archbishop of Canterbury concluded by saying, "The court decides that it has jurisdiction, and therefore overrules the protest." Sir Horace Davey, on behalf of the promoters of the petition, made an application for costs, and the Archbishop said that question could be discussed when the case again came before the court. Sir Walter Phillimore remarked that at the present time he could not say what course the Bishop of Lincoln would take respecting his Grace's decision as to jurisdiction. He asked for a month to consider what course the Bishop of Lincoln would pursue. The Archbishop of Canterbury: Take a month, Sir Walter. The inquiry was then adjourned till the 14th prox.

The Bishop of Lincoln has addressed a letter of thanks to the subscribers to the Defence Fund—which reaches some £2000—in the course of which his lordship says:—"My greatest pleasure is the evidence which your kindness gives of your devotion to the Church of England. I have received letters and addresses, not only from all parts of England, but from the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and India; and this is an evidence, thank God, how widespread the principles of the Anglican Communion are, and how firmly and lovingly they are held. Your generous kindness is a proof of the support upon which the Church of England may rely if only she retains the faith, and does not sacrifice her rightful liberty."

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE Panama Canal question has entered on a new phase. M. Brunet, the Judicial Liquidator, encouraged by the Ministry, has, with the aid of the Banque d'Escompte, acting for a powerful group of banks and credit establishments, found a means, as he hopes, of ensuring the ultimate completion of the canal. The first portion of the combination consists in the creation of 1,500,000 lottery bonds, of a nominal value of 100fr. which he would issue at 25fr., and which would produce a capital of 37,500,000fr. Of that amount about 23,000,000fr. would be required to pay the cost of the issuing of the loan, and to ensure by investments in Government securities the payment of the prizes and the redemption of all at 100 fr. each within seventy-five years. The remaining fourteen million francs would serve to defray the Technical Commission which it is proposed to send to the Isthmus to ascertain whether the completion of the canal is a practical possibility, and also to keep the works from falling into ruins in the meantime. In case the Technical Commission declare the enterprise feasible, the necessary capital should, it is proposed, be provided by the issue of Panama 500 fr. lottery bonds bearing no interest, at less than 300 fr. For both these operations the sanction of Parliament is required. The Cabinet have decided to lay a Bill before the Chamber authorizing M. Brunet to issue the million and a half lottery bonds mentioned above at 25 fr. each.

GENERAL BOULANGER.

ACCORDING to the *Soleil*, M. Thevenet, Minister of Justice, and M. Mealin, President of the Examining Committee of the High Court of Justice, are in favour of bringing General Boulanger before the Correctional Tribunal on a charge of corruption.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—Despite the ostentatious opposition of the French Embassy, General Boulanger is rapidly making way in social circles. He may be said to have been *lancé* on Friday night by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. On the following day he launched with the officers of the 1st Life Guards, and was afterwards seen in animated conversation with the Prince of Wales in the paddock at Kempton. I learn that a newspaper is to be started shortly in London in the interest of the General, under the title *La Reforme Francaise*. It will be published in French and in English, and the editor will be a well-known French professor.

The anti-Boulangists in Paris have been giving out that the General was completely neglected in London and that he wished himself anywhere but in England. The remarks, however, which he has just made to a French journalist show that not only is General Boulanger thoroughly at home in London, but that he speaks in the most grateful terms of the many attentions lavished on him. He said, among other things: "One could not be better off. I am extremely satisfied at the manner in which I have been received. I feel that I am in the midst of a great and a free people, with whom the sentiment of liberty is not an empty word."

The General is said to be still as confident as ever as to the result of the autumn elections, and declares that he will be back in Paris in five months with his friends in a majority at the Chamber of Deputies. Last Sunday General Boulanger and MM. Naquet, Laguerre, and Deroulede were elected municipal councillors at Saint-Ouen, a suburb of Paris. All four were invited to present themselves at the local Mairie the previous evening for official admission into this body. A few days ago M. Naquet sent in his resignation. Later on the General wrote to the mayor, saying that his position would not allow him to discharge the duties of his new office, but thanking the electors for the sympathy shown to him. But M. Laguerre and M. Deroulede responded to the invitation, and when they appeared at the Mairie they were applauded enthusiastically by a large crowd. A letter of resignation to which they had appended their names was afterwards read by Laguerre, amid loud plaudits, and when M. Deroulede volunteered a few explanations, the excitement attained such a pitch that he and his friends were carried off by their cheering admirers to a cafe in which was a bust of the General surrounded by red carnations. It was with the utmost difficulty that M. Deroulede and M. Laguerre at last succeeded in breaking away from the people and catching the train to Paris.

The *Sprudel*, a journal published at Carlsbad, is informed from London that an English physician has pronounced General Boulanger to be suffering from diabetes in an advanced stage, and has ordered him to avoid all hard work and excitement, and to go for a cure either to Vichy or Carlsbad. The journal adds that Dr. Weber, physician of the German hospital in London, has been summoned into consultation, and that on his opinion the General's ultimate decision will depend.

General Boulanger, who was summoned to give evidence on May 15 at Brussels, in the law suit brought, in connection with certain allegations of his, by the *Independent Belge* against the Brussels *Soir*, did not appear.

The *Manchester Guardian* of this morning says:—Lady Burdett-Coutt's dinner to General Boulanger was not altogether a success. Her ladyship had not told her guests whom they were to meet, and Lord Cross walked out of the room as soon as he saw the *brave General*.

THE SOCIETE DES METAUX.

IN the English High Court of Judicature on the 14th ult., before Mr. Justice Mathew and Mr. Justice Grantham the case of Mason and Barry (Limited) v. La Societe Industrielle et Commerciale des Metaux came up for hearing.

This case raised a question of some interest and importance as to the rights of foreign creditors under foreign law over property in this country belonging to foreigners which it is sought to make available for English creditors. An order had been made at the instance of the plaintiffs, English creditors of the French association, appointing a receiver of certain property belonging to the association in this country. The plaintiffs, and English company, had in March, 1888, entered into a contract with the French association for the sale to them by the plaintiffs of certain copper at certain prices for the years 1888, 1889, and 1890. On March 21 last the French association, it was alleged, had failed to pay for a cargo of copper, the price of which was £42,000, and due on that day. The plaintiffs issued a writ the same day to recover the price, and notice was served on the association in Paris, and they allowed judgment to go by default; so that on April 4 last judgment was signed by the plaintiffs for £42,039 10s. 1d. against the French association. The association shortly afterwards applied to the French Court to be wound up, and on April 15 last an order was made by the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine declaring the association to be in liquidation, and one Levasseur was appointed liquidator. But on April 8 last the plaintiffs had obtained an order appointing a receiver of the interest of the association in certain cargoes of copper in the hands of two copper companies. It was contended on the part of the association that this, according to French law, was void, and that French law was applicable, and it appeared from the depositions of two French lawyers that any order giving a preference to a creditor within ten days of a bankruptcy is void in France. But the question was whether the French law could affect the rights of English creditors as to assets of a French association in this country. The question was said to be of considerable importance as the association are large holders of copper, and their interest would be affected by compulsory sales, while in the meantime they could not dispose of their property; while, on the other hand, the plaintiffs, the English judgment creditors, depended upon this copper for the realisation of their large judgment debts. Hence the application on their part to set aside the order for a receiver, which had been fully argued by Mr. Vaughan Williams, Q.C., and Mr. Hollams for the association, and by Mr. Finlay, Q.C., and Mr. H. T. Atkinson for the plaintiffs, the judgment creditors. The Court had taken time to consider their judgment, which was now delivered in favour of the English creditors, on the ground that French law could not affect the rights against property of their French debtors in this country. Mr. Justice Mathew, in giving judgment, said, after stating the facts, that it had been argued, on the opinion of the French lawyers, that the order for a receiver was void according to the French law and ought to be set aside. After examining, however, the French law as laid down in the Code de Commerce, the learned judge said he was of opinion that it ought not to be allowed any operation at all upon an order made by a court of competent jurisdiction in this country. It was rather directed against fraudulent preferences by acts of the debtors, not against orders made by courts of law under which execution had, or might be, issued against property in this country. If a writ of execution had been issued and property had been seized and the debt realised, it could hardly be argued that such a transaction could be set aside. The analogy with the present case—the appointment of a receiver—was obviously very close indeed. It might be proper to direct that no sum should be paid over without the order of the Court, and this the Court would do; but the order for a receiver could not be set aside. Mr Justice Grantham concurred, and delivered judgment to the like effect. The contention, he said, was that the order for a receiver was affected by something subsequent, which it was said according to French law would have that effect. It might be so according to French law, which might affect property in France, but it was quite different when the property was in England, and the Court had no right in such a case to destroy the rights of English creditors. If the order for a receiver were not upheld the whole security of the plaintiffs would be destroyed and the liquidator would seize everything. He could not, therefore, consent to set aside the order for a receiver, which would have the effect of destroying any chance of the plaintiffs recovering their debt.

The order for a receiver was accordingly upheld and the appeal dismissed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33 Garrington-Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day. BOMBAY, JUNE 1.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 15th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation May to date	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	29·573	—·019	—·008	W S W	5	93·2	114·0	88·1	+5·4	25	...	...	0·19	—0·13	Hot wind.
Agra	29·576	—·019	—·031	W	6	96·6	115·0	84·4	—0·3	22	...	...	0·10	—0·23	Do.
Allahabad	29·572	—·010	—·031	W N W	5	97·3	114·4	87·8	+6·1	21	...	...	0·23	+0·05	Do.
Jhansi	29·564	—·016	—·032	N W	4	102·9	116·0	90·9	+5·8	62	...	...	0·12	—0·19	Do.
Jacobabad	29·519	—·059	—·037	S	5	95·3	122·0	89·7	+9·0	36	...	...	...	...	Saltry.
Karachi	29·675	—·010	+·054	W	17	86·5	95·7	82·7	+1·7	80	...	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Ajmere	29·648	—·004	+·018	W	12	94·9	111·8	91·5	+11·7	38	...	...	1·25	+0·72	Hot wind.
Deesa	29·697	+·004	+·007	S W	8	89·7	113·4	83·3	+2·8	51	...	...	1·70	+1·58	
Rajkot	29·714	—·004	+·007	W S W	14	84·4	112·9	79·6	+1·9	71	...	...	0·49	+0·22	
Neemuch	29·656	—·032	+·020	W S W	7	93·7	113·6	84·2	—3·6	49	...	...	0·77	+0·26	
Indore	29·670	+·009	+·035	N W	6	91·7	112·9	83·1	+0·6	42	...	...	0·52	—0·39	Hot wind.
Saugor	29·632	+·033	+·002	S W	7	93·3	111·4	84·6	+5·1	23	...	...	0·30	—0·34	Dust-storms.
Jubbulpore	29·603	—·021	—·019	S E	3	95·7	113·0	81·1	+0·6	19	...	...	0·08	—0·46	Hot wind.
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandva	29·680	+·009	—·008	W NW	12	90·8	115·2	85·7	+4·8	43	1	...	...	—0·43	Hot wind.
Raipur	29·630	—·019	+·027	S W	11	97·0	113·2	87·9	—6·2	49	3	...	0·55	—0·33	Very saltry.
Nagpur	29·641	—·010	—·004	S S W	7	96·2	114·7	87·4	+5·7	31	...	...	0·06	—1·07	Hot wind.
Amraoti	29·650	+·017	+·008	W	9	94·7	110·1	88·2	+8·5	27	...	...	0·90	+0·03	Very Saltry.
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Surat	29·787	+·018	+·026	W S W	F	85·0	99·1	75·1	—5·6	64	3	...	0·17	+0·14	
Malegaon	29·730	+·019	+·001	S W	12	88·0	109·3	81·1	+5·1	43	...	...	0·02	—0·68	
Bombay	29·802	+·013	+·007	W S W	9	87·1	92·6	83·6	+2·0	74	1	...	0·67	—0·58	
Poona	29·809	—·003	+·030	W	14	81·6	100·6	73·9	+0·4	74	...	0·09	1·83	+0·24	[ning at dist.
Sholapur	29·780	+·022	+·014	W	10	83·8	108·2	75·5	+0·9	56	5	...	0·16	—0·48	Thunder & light-
Ratnagiri	29·800	+·003	+·005	N	6	88·0	93·4	79·8	+0·4	63	2	0·01	0·26	—1·79	Saltry.
Belgaum	29·813	+·017	+·008	W NW	4	74·9	92·2	69·2	+0·2	87	8	0·75	4·17	+2·42	
Goa	29·821	+·07	...	S E	7	85·0	93·0	83·0	...	91	8	0·32	0·49	...	Very Saltry.
Karwar	29·819	+·023	—·016	S W	F	85·1	90·8	79·8	+1·9	67	7	...	...	...	[weather.
Mangalore	29·815	+·023	—·022	S E	7	77·4	86·8	76·4	—0·2	91	10	0·02	7·36	+0·23	Threatening
Calicut	29·970	+·121	+·093	S	15	76·0	92·2	75·1	...	92	10	1·47	4·13	—1·97	Monsoon set in
Cochin	29·984	+·081	+·105	E S E	M	75·1	85·2	73·7	—3·2	95	10	3·24	12·40	+1·20	Monsoon appar-
Bangalore	29·915	+·022	×·029	W S W	7	72·0	89·8

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENESI"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club. —Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

THE CRY OF THE DAY.—CEYLON TEAS! CEYLON TEAS!! CEYLON TEAS!!! for sale everywhere. We do not keep Ceylon Teas, as the best qualities at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per lb. will bear no comparison with our fresh consignment of IMPERIAL FAMILY and BREAKFAST MIXTURES at Re. 1 and annas 12 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU AND CO., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS.—Head Master, Mr. A. STEWART; Head Mistress, MISS BLUNT, re-opens to-day. The prompt return of Pupils is requested.

ROOMS with BOARD and LODGING for Single Gentlemen during the coming season at Poona. Apply by letter to "A. D.," 19, Napier Road, Poona.

TO LET, THIRD FLOOR, HOUSE No. 70, Medows Street, open to westerly breeze. Also spacious Shop at Pydhoney, next to F. Bros' Dispensary. Apply to H. B. Jejeebhoy.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! to suit all classes at all prices, Albums, Purses, Blotters, Work Boxes, Desks, Bags, Plated ware, etc., at Cheap Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A pair of Grey ARAB HORSES, broken in single and double harness. On one day's previous notice the Horses can be seen at GOSLA MITHA AND CO., Girgaum Road.

WANTED.—A competent first-class ENGINEER for a large Mill in Bombay. Long experience in mill-machinery essential. Apply with copies of testimonials to "N." care of this paper.

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PASSAGES BOOKED to the CONTINENT and ENGLAND. 1st class, from Rs. 230 to 400. NO COMMISSION CHARGED. Information freely given. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE BYCULLA SCOTTISH SCHOOL and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED by Mr Macjo ald on MONDAY, the 10th June 1889.

A CAPITALIST with Rs. 2,500 can find a lucrative investment in a running journalistic concern. Write to "CONFIDENCE," care of Byculla Post.

SERVICE OF SONG.—Y. M. C. A. Rooms, MONDAY, 3rd June, at 8 p.m. "Christie's Organ," illustrated with Dissolving Views. Admission 8 As.

EVERY now and then people complain about their Domestic Servants and Office Clerks, &c., so tell them to apply sharp to MORRISON & Co.'s Registry Office, Hummum Street.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, SALON DE MODES, REMOVED from 3, Colaba Causeway to Albert Buildings, over the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Hornby Road.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with furniture, close to Sir Store, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mazim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

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MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage 8 annas.

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SETS of FOUR very neat and plain rounded-top 18-Carat Gold Shirt Studs, Rs. 22 per set. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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FOR SALE.—A Consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST ARRIVED.—The new Improved Patent Aristons with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels with 12 Tunes and case complete, Rs. 45.—STEFFANAUER and Co, Fort, Bombay.

PATRINOS !!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

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JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

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JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.
THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF JUBULPORE PISSI WHEAT.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Chamar Gully in the godown Nos. 20 and 22 of Tucker Heeri Govindji by order of Abdool Sakoor Haji Abdool Latiff and on account and risk of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.
250 candies Jubulpore Pissi Wheat.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO
Bombay, June 3, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO—
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Byculla Flat, Clark Road, opposite to the G. I. P. Ry. Chinchpoogly Station and Victoria Garden.
By order of the mortgagee Mr. Cursedjee Maneckjee Pustagia and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Goolamhusein Dhunjee and others, by virtue and power of sale given in the indenture of mortgagee, dated 19th June, 1888, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on MONDAY next, the 10th June 1889, and sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows, viz:—
All that piece or parcel of leasehold Foraaland or ground, together with messuage, tenement, building or dwelling house, situate, lying, and being on the north side of the Byculla Flat, Clark Road, and registered in the District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 5il 73-111 square yards or 12¼ khatkees or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 91, new No. 13597, old survey No. 375, and new No. 3131 and bounded as follows (*i.e.*) on or towards the east a portion of another leasehold ground, on the west vacant ground of late Esa Ebraham, on the north a passage belongs to the Lessor Haroon Mohamed, and on or towards the south by the Clark Road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardaseer Bazorjee Vakeel at No. 8, Kalbadevie Road, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY.
By order of the mortgagee Mr. Cursedji Maneckji Pustagia and Bai Heerabai, wife of the said Cursedji Maneckji Pustagia and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Memon Khan Mahomed Hajee Essak by virtue and power of sale given in the mortgage deed, dated 15th November 1886, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises.
On FRIDAY, the 7th day of June 1889 sale to commence at 4 p.m., as follows:—
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Maudvie, near Paidhonee in Kolsa Molla or otherwise called Naren Dhuroo Street, and containing by admeasurement 53 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and the said building now and formerly in the occupation of the Khan Mahomed Hajee Essak, and bounded as follows (*i.e.*) on or towards the east Naren Dhuroo Street, on or towards the west sweeper's passage, on or towards the north property of Mamon Hajee Jooseb Hajee Aba, and on or towards the south a passage and property of Mamon Hajee Ahmed Peer Mahomed and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 575, new No. 7805, old Survey No. 2899, new Survey No. 1301, Municipal No. 912 and Road No. 76-78.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Mr. Ardaseer Bazorjee, Vakeel, at No. 8, Kalbadavie Road.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, June 3, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Sobaghund Doulutchund and Co.—
1 packet 13½ carats small diamonds.
1 „ 5 diamonds, 8½ carats.
1 „ 22 „ 20¾ „
1 „ 29 rough diamonds, 15 7-16 carats.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
Also 5 rubies weighing about 6½ carats.
1 ruby and brilliant ring.
1 ruby and brilliant ring.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ „ dhoties.
3 cases handkerchieves.
5 „ printed jacconets.
5 „ white mulls.
1 case T. red scarves.
1 „ 16 doz. lamps without burners.
50 boxes brandy.
30 „ gin.
2 casks blue and red ink in stone bottles.
6 cases mineral water in quarts and pints.
50 crates each 1 gross soda water bottles.
15 „ „ 1 gross lemonade bottles.
6 cases card fillets, 1 1½ and 2 inches.
2 „ hosiery.
2 „ blackleather cloth.
A few articles of household furniture, consisting of arm and without arm chairs, camp tables, bedstead, drawing room, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, sideboards with and without marble tops, hadstand, bookcase, cheval, glass, &c
14 kegs alizarine blue shade 20 per cent.
8 cases blue B, each containing 100 tins, 8 oz. each.
80 kegs black paint, each 2-8 lb.
A quantity of miscerviceable Telegraph stores consisting of wire, wire stays, &c.
By order of the executrix of the will of the late Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Masani, clothes and mown presses, glass door cupboards, book cases, sofa and dressing tables, arm and easy chairs, fourposts, bedstead, camp cot, chest, clock, &c.
On account and at the risk of Hassum Hajee Abdoolla and Co—
1 case carriage laces.
On account and at the risk of Mahomedally Abdoolally.
50 cases slate pencils.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Mahomed—
1912—10-11—2 cases China dolls.
By order of Messrs. Vussonjee Munjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Ebrahim—
P B
P 224 drums linseed oil, ex s.s. Rome.
& Co.
By order of the executors of the late Mr. Goculdas Govindjee—
1 gold double case calendar and repeater watch by H. Hall

AT 2 P. M.
1 strong built office shigram.
1 handsome strong double seated brougham.
1 handsome light victoria with moveable coach box.
1 handsome strong open carriage.
1 high English-built buggy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 4th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hajee Mahomed Hossein and Co. consisting of Moradabad, Benares, Cashmere and Bombay made coonjas, vases, trays, tumblers, sugar and biscuit boxes, sandalwood boxes, baskets, ivory napkin rings, chessmen, satin fans, China silver and gold chains, necklace, rings, brooches, silk, wall screens, China, Japanese, and Kanga tea and coffee sets, dinner service, tiffin baskets, tea pots, flower vases, jars, cawa cups and saucers, Japanese lacquered writing, work and tea boxes, trays, glove and handkerchief, boxes, &c.
The property is on view.

SALE of valuable landed property in Chinch Bunder, Cross Lane, without the Fort.
ON THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Roosha Posoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 6th day of October 1888, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece of Fazundaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder, Cross Lane, in the Island of Bombay, and which said house is assessed by the Municipality under street Nos 35 and 36 and ward No. 4041-B, and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and is bounded on the east by the house of Shamjee Ludha, on the west by the house of Gungadas Vizbhoocandas, on north by the passage of the lane, and on the south by the house of Nowrojee Maneckjee.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 83 Khetwady Back Road, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, neat crockery and glassware, a sweet toned square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder, a handsome Church organ, fancy table ornaments, and flower vases, Hinks patent table and hanging lamps, carpets, &c., the property of Dr. S. Amstrong, M.D
The property will be a view 4 days before the sale,
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, June 3, 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

SILVER improved in London yesterday to the extent of 1-16d. per oz. at Reuter's quotation of 42d. per oz., confirmed through private channels; but Rupee Securities were unchanged at Thursday's rates. Consols remained at 99, and Indian Sterling Loan at 109½. Paris quotations also come unchanged. A further sum of £100,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The weekly Specie shipment consisted of £160,000 in Silver for Bombay; Braziers' Copper was £1 higher, at £49 per ton.

The Wheat Market was quiet and prices were unchanged. The total quantity of Wheat afloat yesterday for the United Kingdom was 1,350,000 quarters, or 20,000 quarters more than was upon the water a week ago. Reuter wires under to-day's date that a deficiency is expected in the Russian Wheat crop; also that accounts of the American Wheat crop are unfavourable owing to cold and unseasonable weather. Linseed was quiet and Calcutta seed was 3d. and 6d. per quarter lower to arrive via the Canal and Cape respectively. The week's Import of Linseed was 5,000 quarters, against 21,000 quarters imported in the previous week. Rapeseed was quiet at previous prices, as also was Poppyseed. Coffee was firm but unchanged in value.

Cotton closed dull both generally and for Surats last evening with spot prices quite unaltered; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower for the nearest and the most distant deliveries and 1-32d. down in the intermediate positions. The total sales were only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The Imports were 8,000 bales. This afternoon the general market closed easier and Surats quiet; but rates were again unaltered both for spot and arrival Cotton. The Imports were 14,000 bales.

In the Manchester Market very little had been doing and the tendency favoured buyers; the quotations wired by Reuter, however, show no change in any item.

The usual statistics wired from Liverpool yesterday make the total sales for the six days exactly the same, at 46,000 bales, as for the week preceding, while the amount taken by the trade and forwarded is 7,000 bales less, at 92,000 bales. The Imports have been 17,000 bales less this week, at 37,000 bales. The total stock has diminished by 21,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was 74,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, though smaller, to about the same extent than in 1887. The stock of Surats was 3,000 bales less than last week, at 103,000 bales. The total visible supply had decreased, according to yesterday's figures, by 20,000 bales; but of East Indian Cotton there were 52,000 bales more in sight; and from the comparative statement which we give below it will be seen that the falling off in the total supply this year compared with last is 66,000 bales, and nearly a quarter of a million bales as against 1887; while in the case of East Indian Cotton an increase of 83,000 bales is shown this year as against last and a decrease of 118,000 bales compared with the year before.

Beyond a decline of 1-16d. in the lower grades of Oomra and Dhollera and in Hingunghat there has been no change in spot prices in Liverpool during the week, Mid.-American remaining at 6d. per lb.; and in arrivals we note only a partial fall of 1-64d. since the previous Friday. Compared with the price ruling in Liverpool for Mid.-American Cotton last year and the year before at this time yesterday's quotation shows an advance of 5/8d. and ½d. per lb. respectively.

In New York yesterday the spot price remained at 11⅛ cents; and Futures for September were 10·14 cents compared with 10·75 cents previously quoted for August. The week's Receipts at the U. S. Ports, as will be seen below, were exactly the same as for the corresponding week in 1887, though not much more than a third of the arrivals for the same time last year; and the total figures now show an increase this year of 91,000 bales compared with last season and of 285,000 bales as against 1886-87. To-day 11⅛ cents were still the rate for ready Mid.-Uplands, but September Futures were 2 points lower, at 10·12 cents. The receipts at the ports were 1,000 bales against 2,600 bales last year and 300 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparison with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	8,000	22,000	8,000
„ exports to U. K.	14,000	24,000	7,000
„ „ Continent	9,000	9,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,459,000	5,338,000	5,174,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,639,00	2,593,000	2,513,000
„ „ Continent	1,839,00	1,704,000	1,635,000
„ Stock in the Ports	292,000	338,000	342,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 31st ultimo affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Total supply of all kinds	1,970,000	2,035,580	2,216,590
„ „ Surats	513,000	460,570	661,110

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	856,000	731,660	923,330
„ London	19,000	21,000	30,000
American Afloat	60,000	35,000	20,000
East Indian „	103,000	68,030	159,000
	1,038,000	935,690	1,132,330
Price of Mid.-Americans	6d	5¾d	5¼d
„ Good Fair Dholleras	4⅝d	4 3-16d	4¼d
Difference	1⅜d.	1 3-16d.	1d

Yielding at length to the influence of discouraging advices from Liverpool, our local Cotton Market has given way, and we report a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per candy in prices to-day, with a dull feeling at closing. About 1,000 bales of Wadwan have changed hands at Rs. 213, and a few hundred bales of Bengals at Rs. 205, the few other purchases having been in Westerns at Rs. 219, Dharwar at Rs. 226, and Oojein at Rs. 208 per candy.

WHEAT has been quieter in tone to-day, and less has been doing; but we make no change in our quotations for any description.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent only; but the market keeps steady, and prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	...	...	...	9,380 bales.
Wheat	...	...	...	34,947 cwt.
Linseed	...	...	...	17,338 „
Rapeseed	...	...	...	16,814 „
Gingelly	...	...	...	995 „
Poppy seed	...	...	...	4,434 „
Castor seed	...	...	...	2,170 „

FREIGHTS are unchanged. The tone of the market may be called steady, but only because offers of tonnage are scarce, and not by reason of any improved demand for room.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the improvement in Silver chronicled above, has been steady to-day at a slight rise in yesterday's closing rates. Three months' sight Credits have advanced to 1s. 4 9-32d. for this month; and for July 1s. 4¼d. has been quoted; but scarcely any business has been done in any direction. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4⅛d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 3-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 -32d.	„
Francs do.	1·71½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has continued very quiet at 100 3-16 for cash and 100 5-16 for the 30th June account, no business of importance on either line having transpired. For Four and half per cent. Paper 104¼ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes which we have to note in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 5 each in Coorla, Luckmidas Khimji, and Queen Mill shares, at Rs. 555, Rs. 1,010, and Rs. 915, respectively, and of Rs. 2½ in Maneckji Petit, at Rs. 1,225 per share.

The National Bank of India is giving 5 per cent for 12 months' deposits instead of 4½ per cent, as formerly.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have raised their rates of interest on yearly deposits to 5 per cent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ATTENBOROUGH—May 8, at Old Kent-road, S E, wife of Ernest Attenborough, late of East Indian Railway, Tundla, India, of a son.
HAMILTON—May 11, at Upper Norwood, S E., wife of J H F Hamilton, Ceylon Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BAKER—May 10, at Fort William, co. Cork, Godfrey Thomas Baker, son of late Col W M Baker, E I C S, aged 73.
EATON—May 15, at Brighton, J B Eaton, Surgn-Major, Bombay M S.
FIGG—May 9, Sarah Figg, of Southport, widow of late Henry Figg, C E, and daughter of late Capt W Figg, R N.
FRASER—April 14, at Baligunda, Ganjam, Edward William Fraser, son of late James Fraser, of Reelick (Madras C S, retired), aged 28.
KNOCKER—May 13, at Hastings, Capt H B Knocker, late of the P and O Service, aged 44.
MACAULAY—May 12, at Rylett-road, Shepherd's Bush, Mary Macaulay, widow of Zachary Macaulay, Assistant Secretary, Railway Clearing House, and formerly of Madras, aged 81.
SAWYER—April 10, at Simla, Lucy Cavaye, wife of Major H A Sawyer, Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of Gen C W Hutchinson, R E, aged 25.
STAFFORD—May 16, at Cheltenham, Col P P L Stafford, Madras Retired.
STILL—May 8, at Calverley-park, Tunbridge Wells, Eliza M, wife of James C Still, late Capt 3rd Dragoon Guards.
STOTT-STANHOPE—May 8, at Hill House, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Mary Anne, widow of Lieut-Col Stott-Stanhope, H E I C S, late of The Park, Eccleshill, Yorkshire, aged 80.
TURNBULL—May 7, at Blacket-place, Edinburgh, Archibald Turnbull, retired H Ms Indian Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

AJIT SINGHJI—May 31, at Dhrangdra, Jhallawar, the wife of Kumar Shri Ajit Singhji, the Heir-Apparent, of a son.
ASHBY—June 1, at 21, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of George Ashby, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WOOD—May 31, at Bombay, Annie Isabella, beloved and youngest daughter of Thos. Wood, Esq., Sindh-Pishin State Railway, aged 11 years and 10 months. Funeral at 5 p.m. Friends kindly accept of this intimation.—(English and Australian papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HALL—May 29, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev J W Hall, C M S, of a daughter.
NIERSES—May 23, at Allahabad, the wife of Malcolm Niersss, of a daughter.
MOLE—May 21, at Simla, the wife of P C Mole, Accountant, Public Works Department, of a son.

DEATHS.

DAVIDSON—May 5, from a fall from his bedroom window when asleep, D R B Davidson, formerly of Cachar, aged 48 years.
SAMPSON—May 23, at the residence of her daughter, at Bhosawal, of disease of the heart, Mrs A L J Sampson, wife of Mr J Sampson, Locomotive Foreman, R M Railway, Khandwa.
TARLETON—May 19, at Agra, of typhoid fever, Sarah, the dearly beloved wife of W C Tarleton.
WINTLE—May 27, at Berhampore, Bengal, Guy Arthur, son of Charles and Alice Wintle, aged 10 months and 6 days.
YOUNG—May 30, at Madras, Eunice Hilda, infant daughter of Mr S G Young, Government Telegraph Department, aged 8 months and 5 days.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1889.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI has done well in giving, in the pages of a popular English magazine, an account of the religion professed by the community to which he belongs. The Parsis and their manners and customs are, for many reasons, peculiarly interesting in the eyes of the British public. They are the direct descendants of those who at Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea threatened with extinction the liberties of Greece and of Europe. The great struggle between Europe and Asia at that time, as described in the pictured pages of Herodotus, is indeed more familiar to the educated Englishman than the great events of his early history. The great victories of Athens and Sparta are so well-known that few English school-boys would commit the mistake made by the Parsi historian who gives Mardonias as the name of the Persian general defeated at Marathon. It is with a pleasant surprise that the Englishman first identifies the descendants of the old friends or enemies of his school days in a community of men settled in British India, and distinguished from the natives of the country by many peculiar manners and customs and, above all, by their religion. Do not the men of this same race derive additional interest in the eyes of educated Englishmen from the fact that they are the modern representatives of the belted fire-worshipping Guebres celebrated in Lalla Rookh? The story of the ancestors of the 100,000 Parsis settled in Bombay and elsewhere on the western coast of India is one of the romances of the world's history carrying the mind back to the days of Cyrus the Great and of his predecessors. Their religious history commences with Gushtasp, in whose reign, seemingly, about eight hundred years before Marathon, Zoroaster converted his countrymen from polytheistic idolatry to the worship of one god who "has neither face nor form, colour nor shape, nor fixed place." Not the least remarkable period in this long history is the resurrection of Persia five hundred years after the conquest of Alexander. Under the rule of the Sassanians the revived Persian Empire flourished for four hundred years, fought the Roman Empire on equal terms, and almost rivalled the old glories of the monarchy of Cyrus until it was finally overthrown by the Arabs in the middle of the seventh century. Since that time the followers of Zoroaster have not tasted the sweets of Empire, and with one exception have not sought glory in the battle-field. The small remnant who refused to be converted by the sword of Islam have partly remained in Persia, while the more adventurous sought in the distant shores of India, like the Pilgrim Fathers in America, freedom from political and religious oppression. The land they settled in had from old times been closely connected with Persia. Darius Hystaspes had added the Punjab to the provinces of his empire; an Indian contingent accompanied Xerxes in his invasion of Greece, and had the honour of being left behind among the picked force defeated under Mardonius at Plataea, so that it was not Lord Beaconsfield but Xerxes or his advisers who first conceived the idea of leading Indian sepoys to fight on European battle-fields. Thus when the Parsis came to India they came as suppliants to a land, part of which had been included in the empire of their ancestors. It is not surprising if, during their sojourn of more than a thousand years in India, they adopted some Hindu religious ceremonies. They were not permitted to remain on Indian soil till they promised to give up the dress and language of their ancestors. It is indeed not easy to distinguish between the original and adventitious portions of the Parsi religion as now practised in Bombay. The greater portion of the old sacred writings are lost and only fragments remain. It is not safe to infer that a Parsi religious usage that resembles those of the Hindus is a late addition, for we know that on their arrival in India they conciliated the people among whom they settled by showing that in reverence for the cow and other respects there were points of resemblance between the religion of Zoroaster and Hinduism. The account given by Herodotus of the Persian religion, although undoubtedly partial and inaccurate, indicates that the mode of burial now practised by the Parsis was the one which prevailed as far back as his time. He does not speak very distinctly on the subject. "What follows," he says, "relating to the dead is only secretly mentioned and not openly. The dead body of a Persian is never buried until it has been seen by some bird or dog; but I know for a certainty that the Magi do this, for they do it openly." Cicero says on the authority of Chrysippus that the people of Hyrcania, a province of the Persian empire, kept public dogs, and their nobles private dogs to devour them after death, so that they had their living sepulchres walking about them, receiving food from their hands, and always ready to perform their part in the funeral. Both these accounts look like the perverted impression of the real fact which a traveller imperfectly acquainted with the language might have taken away from ancient Persia, supposing the inhabitants practised the same funeral rites as their modern descendants. The mention of dogs in this connection both by Herodotus and Chrysippus appears to be a not unnatural misunderstanding of the office really performed by that animal at Persian funerals. Mr. Dadabhai does not give an account of Parsee funeral ceremonies, which is, by the bye, rather an unfortunate omission in a popular exposition of the Parsee religion. For the English public are deeply interested in the extraordinary rites practised in the second city of the British empire, and are never tired of seeing pictures of the Towers of Silence in illustrated newspapers and books of travel. Mr. Dosabhai Framji, however, treats the subject candidly in his history of the Parsis, and tells us clearly what the dog has to do with the last offices of religion. "The face of a deceased Zoroastrian," he tells us, "is exposed to the gaze of a dog three or four times during the recitation of the funeral sermon or oration. The exact object and meaning of the ceremony has not been properly ascertained; but, according to common belief, dogs are considered sacred animals. They are supposed to guide the souls of the dead towards heaven, and to ward off on their way the bad influence of evil spirits." The object of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's article in *Time* is to give a short account of the Zoroastrian creed and morality. This he succeeds in expounding to the British reading public in a short and readable form without going into abtruse questions. The Parsis are popularly regarded as fire worshippers, and defend themselves against the imputation by declaring that they regard fire and other natural objects as emblems of the divine power. Mr. Dadabhai regards this defence as "a little overshot" because "when the Parsi addresses his prayer to Hormuzd or God, he never thinks it at all necessary that he should turn his face to any particular object. He would say, and does say, his prayer to Hormuzd anywhere whatever without the slightest misgiving. . . . In his prayers he recognises or uses or turns his face to no emblems whatever." But what he says in objecting to the usual defence of the practice of praying with the face turned to the sun and the fire is hardly consistent with the extract he himself quotes in another part of his article from a modern catechism of the Parsi religion There the instructor tells his enquiring pupil: "We should worship the holy, just Hormuzd with one face towards some of his creations of light and glory and brightness, such as the sun, the moon, the stars, the fire, water, and other such things of glory. To such things we turn our face and consider them our kibleh (literally, the thing opposite), because God has bestowed upon them a small spark of His pure glory, and they are, therefore, more exalted in the creation and fit to be our kibleh (representing this power and glory)." All this is in agreement with the customary explanation of the Parsi attitude towards fire, and the same account of the matter is endorsed by Mr. Dosabhai Framji, who says: "God, according to Parsi faith, has his emblem in glory, refulgence, and light, and in this view a Parsi while engaged in prayer is directed to stand before the fire or to turn his face towards the sun, because they appear to be the most proper symbols of the Almighty." The Parsi catechism gives a good idea of the practical morality inculcated by Zoroaster. The acts by which man is blessed are "to do virtuous deeds, to give in charity, to be kind, to be humble, to speak sweet words, to wish good to others, to have a clear heart, to acquire learning, to speak the truth, to suppress anger, to be patient and contented, to be friendly, to feel shame, to pay due respect to the old and young, to be pious, to respect our parents and teachers;" while those by which man is lost and degraded are "to tell untruths, to steal, to gamble, to look with wicked eye upon a woman, to commit treachery, to abuse, to be angry, to wish ill to another, to be proud, to mock, to be idle, to slander, to be avaricious, to be disrespectful, to be shameless, to be hot-tempered, to take what is another's property, to be revengeful, unclean, obstinate, envious; to do harm to any man, to be superstitious, and do any other wicked and iniquitous action." This is an excellent summary, positive and negative, of the whole duty of man. But in all religions the tendency is to substitute external ceremonial observances for good deeds. It is much easier to perform ablutions, burn incense, and recite prayers than to act up to a high standard of morality. Zoroastrianism, like most other religions, has suffered from this tendency.

A defect in the Parsi religion as practised in the present day would seem to be the want of preaching to inculcate in language understanded by the people the moral duties prescribed by religion. The majority of the Parsi priests are quite unfit to perform any such task. "The priests," said Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, addressing the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society in 1861, "are not only ignorant of the duties and objects of their own profession, but are entirely uneducated, except that they are able to read and write, and that also often very imperfectly." Progress has, no doubt, been made in the quarter century that has elapsed since then, but even now a large number of Parsi priests are quite ignorant of the dead language in which their prayers are written. The need of continued exertion to raise the intellectual status of the priesthood is recognised by the leaders of the Parsi community. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has himself taken a prominent part in the movement towards religious reform. As far back as 1851 he was the first secretary of a new society, the object of which was first to do away with the Hindu and Mahommedan ceremonies which had become incorporated with their religious life, and next to make a thorough critical investigation of the original ancient faith, and to clear it of all the grosser growths of subsequent times. This society is still carrying on its work, and Mr. Dadabhai has been for some years President of the Association of which long ago he was the first secretary. Other societies are now aiding in the cause by the translation of the sacred works into modern Gujarathi, and at three educational institutions in Bombay priests and laymen receive inst

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

The Parnell Commission has adjourned its sittings until the 18th inst.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

Her Majesty the Queen reviewed the First Army Corps at Aldershot yesterday. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were also present.

NAVAL DEFENCE BILL.

The House of Lords have passed the Naval Defence Bill.

THE INDIAN UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Roper Lethbridge brought forward his motion for a Select Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India. In the debate which ensued, Sir John Gorst admitted the merits of the Indian Uncovenanted Service, but refused to exact any fresh taxes in India on behalf of Uncovenanted pensioners.

The motion was eventually rejected by 122 against 86 votes.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY NEAR PITTSBURG.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1.

A frightful calamity has taken place at Johnstown, near Pittsburg, where a huge reservoir has burst in consequence of the torrential rains that have lately fallen in that district. The rush of water is described as having been something appalling, and five thousand houses have been uprooted by its force. The town is still submerged, and it is computed that at least fifteen hundred of the inhabitants have been drowned in the flood.

FLOODS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Disastrous floods have also taken place in Maryland and Virginia, causing great damage and much loss of life.

The State Department at Washington declares that American rights in the Behring Straits is not a matter for negotiation.

FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE IN MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

Latest particulars of the floods in Maryland and Virginia show that from eight to ten thousand people perished and that the loss is estimated at twenty-five millions of dollars.

THE SAMOAN CONFERENCE.

BERLIN, JUNE 1.

Advices from Zanzibar state that small-pox is raging among the members of Captain Wissmann's force.

The Samoan Conference has been adjourned for a week in order to permit the representatives to refer the decisions arrived at to their respective Cabinets. It is expected that all three Powers will assent to the decisionthat have been referred to them.

SPEECH BY THE CZAR..

LONDON, JUNE 2.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar at a banquet held at Saint Petersburg, in drinking the toast of Prince Nicholas Montenegro, said he was the only faithful friend Russia had.

This remark has given great umbrage at Berlin and Vienna, and has created a deep impression in Russia. It is regarded as an expression of the Czar's determination to reserve to himself liberty of action and to be unfetted by alliances.

LORD CONNEMARA AT GANJAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 2.

His Excellency the Governor landed at Gopalpore last evening after a calm passage and proceeds to-day to Chatrapur after visiting Ganjam and the Go alpore Canal. His Excellency was received at the landing by the Collector and other district officers, and a guard-of-honor was furnished by the 24th Infantry under the command of Captain Lloyd. After landing, the Governor visited the pier, which has been proposed to be abandoned as not being long enough to permit of cargo being landed in smooth water.

There has been good rain in many parts of the district, and the central distressed tract received 2·7 inches.

UPPER BURMA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 2.

Mr. Dyson, A.C., with an escort of 10 mounted police, was suddenly attacked by a large gang of dacoits at Magwe district yesterday and was killed, together with the havildar of the escort. Mr. Dyson's body is said to be unrecovered. Reinforcements of 100 military police have been sent.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 31.

The services of Lieutenants J. Phillips and R. H. Dawson are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

Major H. A. Vincent is appointed officiating Political Agent in Western Malwa, *vice* Colonel H. M. Buller, on privilege leave.

Mr. C. Bachmann is appointed Acting Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway at Moulmein during the absence of Mr. C. D. Beenkeen.

Privilege leave is granted to Mr. J. E. Cook, Deputy Accountant-General of Bengal; Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Auditor-General, and Mr. R. T. Howe.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Shepherd, R.E., Consulting Engineer for Railways in India, is granted furlough.

The following major-generals are admitted to colonels' allowance:—Thomas Gilbert Kennedy and John Pringle Sheriff.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser is permitted to retire.

First grade officer, Mr. Roderick Dean Charles Brownlow, Indian Marine, is allowed furlough.

Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Manager and Engineer-in-Chief to the Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagad-Porbandar Railways, *vice* Major Gardiner, R.E., on leave on special urgent private affairs.

Mr. W. H. Parker, Superintending Engineer, is promoted Chief Engineer.

The services of Mr. W. McHutchin, Executive Engineer, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Foreign Department.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 31.

The Hall Line steamer Alston Hall arrived here from Bombay this morning,

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this morning.

PORT SAID, MAY 31.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, outward bound for Kurrachee, left here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria arrived here from Colombo this morning.

ADEN, JUNE 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, arrived this morning from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JUNE 1.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Thibet (extra) from China left here at 9 p.m. yesterday for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester Market has been very little doing, Tendency favours buyers.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-2
8¼ lbs. „	6-4
40s Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 3⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3 per cent. French Rentes	86⅝
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅝
4½ per cent. „	70⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
Bar Silver	42

The sum of about £160,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	46,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	37,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	6,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	856,000	„
„ „ Surats	102,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London.	19,000	„

A MILITARY SCANDAL.

THE home papers, according to a London correspondent, are just now making open reference to a terrible military scandal with which an officer high in the service is connected, the authorities having insisted on his retirement. The case has no connection with money matters, as is reported. The officer in question is stated to be Major-General Maitland, C.B., Director-General of Ordnance Factories. The *Pioneer*, whose correspondent sends the information, writes:—

In his letter of the 26th April our Army news correspondent referred to the approaching disclosure of "a deplorable scandal, in the withdrawal from the United Service Club of a General Officer, decorated, of high reputation, and holding one of the most important appointments." It appears from the telegram above that the matter has now become public, the military authorities having been obliged to take formal notice of it. The officer in question, we have reason to know, is Major-General Maitland, C.B., Director-General of Ordnance Factories.

NOTES FROM IGATPURI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

IGATPURI, MAY 30.

WE had a spell of delightfully cool weather up to about a week ago, when the mercury began to rise again, and it became almost unbearably hot. We have been expecting rain every day for the last fortnight, but although there was every indication, it refused to come down. Since Tuesday last the thunder has been growling ominously, but nothing came of it till yesterday at about 3 p. m., when we had quite a deluge with plenty of thunder and lightning and hail too. I cannot say the rain has cooled the atmosphere, but it is hoped we are to have some more, when there may be a change.

The usual parade of volunteers was held on the Queen's Birthday, at which about thirty men were present. The *feu-de-joie* was fired very well, and three cheers were heartily given for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. After this the men were marched back and dismissed. A dance was held in the Institute, at which a large number of persons attended, and which was an unqualified success. Somehow the Queen's Birthday this year was not as other years; there seemed something wanting. I suppose it was the absence of annual children's sports. I do not know why they were not held, but apparently for the want of some one to collect the money. It is a shame that the children should be deprived of any of their pleasures; they have few enough amusements.

The letter to the Bishop about the new church, that I mentioned before, was duly forwarded, but nothing has been heard yet, at least I have not heard anything. I suppose the answer will be communicated to us when it is received. If anything favourable is heard, the commencement of the building will have to be postponed till after the rains, and nothing will be done till October.

We have been remarkably well off for concerts lately. The Temperance people are practising for another, to be held in the early part of next month, and one is to be held in the school shorly. The latter is to be in aid of the Gordon Memorial Fund, a very deserving institution, and it is hoped that the promoters will realise a good sum.

The Institute, which has been destitute of anything like furniture, excepting a few tables, chairs, and benches, will soon put on a different appearance. The railway company have sanctioned a handsome grant to furnish the building, and already there are some changes visible. The new lamps arrived some time ago, and recently a fine mirror has been sent up, which is hung above the mantelpiece. It is right in front of the main entrance, and one has only to stand at the door and with one glance almost take in who all are in the room. I believe the furniture is to be on a grand description, but at the same time substantial. Something strong is needed, as the damp here during the rains is enough to destroy anything. A new billiard table is sanctioned too, and its arrival is looked for with something more than interest. The old table is in a bad condition and needs doing up, and as soon as the new one arrives I suppose it will undergo repairs. What with the furniture and the new table, the Institute will have quite a gala appearance. I hear the whole will arrive some time next month, and it is to be hoped the occasion will give rise to another dance. The boats belonging to the club have been undergoing repairs one by one, and generally things here are flourishing.

Cholera is still raging on both sides of us, but, excepting two cases, we have been singularly free from it this year. It is all owing to the bad water which is got at the stations where the disease is prevalent that it is so bad just now. The rains are looked for with much anxiety by the poor people, as when the moonsoon sets in they hope to be free from the epidemic.

DEATHS FROM HEAT APOPLEXY

AN inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, on Saturday at the European General Hospital, respecting the death of J. C. Stobie, aged 40 years. Deceased was a Forest Officer in Secunderabad in the service of the Nizam. On Friday forenoon deceased came from Poona to the house of Mr. Henry Redwood Bragg at Bellasis Road, Byculla. A little after 3 p.m. Mr. Bragg noticed that he was muttering to himself and seemed very shaky. He was also very red in the face and his body was hot. He told deceased that the best thing he could do would be to go to the hospital, but as Mr. Bragg had an appointment to keep at Mahim he went off and left deceased sitting in the house. On Mr. Bragg's return, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., he found deceased lying unable to speak in an arm chair. Mr. Bragg's servant during his absence had put ice on deceased's head and kept fanning him. Two hack victorias were at once sent for. The deceased was carried into one and a lascar named Bhow Naikojee, of the Engineer's Department, also got into it, and Mr. Bragg got into the other, and they drove on to the European General Hospital. As they were passing the Victoria Terminus station deceased was seized with a violent convulsion and died. Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coronor, said he had examined the body of the deceased and from the evidence he had heard he was of opinion that the cause of death was heat apoplexy. The following verdict was recorded: "That the death of J. C. Stobie was caused by heat apoplexy."

Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday on board the s. s. Labourdonnais, lying in the Prince's Dock, respecting the death of Pierre Morice, aged 44 years. Deceased was the second steward of the s. s. Labourdonnais. He sailed in that vessel for the last ten months. During that time he was never ill. On Saturday between 12 noon and 1 p. m. he complained of pain in his legs and feeling indisposed, and went to his cabin and lay down. At 8 p. m. he was still in bed and was still unwell. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning he had fever and was delirious. The doctor of the ship was sent for, and he came at once and attended to him. He got no better, and died at 7 a.m. yesterday. He was not in the habit of drinking. He only took claret at his meals. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was heat apoplexy, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 17.

POLITICALLY this has been a rather dull and uneventful week. Lord Wolseley, whose righteous indignation against the immorality of party politics and party politicians is constantly getting him into trouble, has, it is true, added a little piquancy to current news; and the Radicals were inclined to put him in the pillory for his too ardent frankness at Oxford, but after his apology, given in the House of Commons last night, through what Mr. John Morley would call the gallant officer's "superior," Mr. Stanhope, we shall probably not hear very much more of the affair. The amende is certainly open to the remark that it is not quite so candid as might have been expected from so ingenuous a character. "As I find," says his lordship, "that an interpretation is put upon some expressions in my lecture which they were not intended to convey, I wish to withdraw anything I said which can give pain to anyone." Mr. Labouchere, who as an old enemy of the Adjutant-General has not failed to make the most of his lordship's *bêtise*, wishes to know what he "did intend to convey," but the hon. member's curiosity will, it may be surmised, remain unsatisfied. Some excuse should be made for the warmth of a man in his position; but those who regret Lord Wolseley's clumsiness—with all his cleverness he has yet to learn the value of euphemisms—think it a pity that Mr. John Morley should have been betrayed into making an invidious comparison between the Iron Duke and the Velvet Viscount, as I have heard Lord Wolseley maliciously described; but although Coomassie is not to be compared with Cuidad Rodrigo, his lordship has given proof of military genius as well as personal bravery, and it is not his fault that the campaigns he has previously conducted fall short of the glory of Blenheim and Waterloo. Again, it was perhaps hardly worthy of Mr. John Morley to remind Lord Wolseley that he owes his present position in the Army to the men he now holds up to public opprobrium, who, as is well known, braved a certain amount of unpopularity in their efforts on his behalf. So profound a thinker as Mr. Morley ought to know that there is little or no gratitude in public life. According to Mr. Chamberlain, the former patron of the member for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Morley himself, is not free from the common fault of forgetting the obligations he has been under to those who are not now in political sympathy with him.

Besides the natural inclination of his opponents to make capital out of Lord Salisbury's attitude towards the French Exhibition, there is a good deal of what may be called outside dissatisfaction with the Government for having recalled our Ambassador from Paris. Respectable, steady-going city men join with Red Radicals and Social Democrats in deploring the action of our rulers in so needlessly giving offence to our neighbours across the Channel. Although officially the French authorities have exhibited the utmost reserve, it appears that Lord Lytton's departure for England the day before the opening of the Exhibition created a greater amount of soreness than was generally supposed in this country, and although the timely visit of the Lord Mayor has had a beneficial effect, it will probably be some time before "*la perfide Albion*" is entirely forgiven. France must be aware by this time that the English people as a nation feel no resentment to her for the events at least of 1789, and that they desire every success for the great undertaking on the Champ de Mars. If the French previously had any doubts on the subject they have only to look at the tremendous influx of *les Anglais* into Paris during the past fortnight. The question of Lord Lytton's withdrawal is to be brought before the House of Commons at the earliest opportunity, and in addition to this a movement is on foot to send to the French people through their President a message of good-will from various political bodies. Further, a memorial to M. Carnot has been signed by a large number of M. P.'s. Lord Lytton, who since his arrival from Paris has dined and slept at Windsor Castle, is still in London, detained, not by State, but by medical necessities. His ailment has, however, been exaggerated by some of the papers. His Excellency is not so ill as to prevent his appearing in society a good deal. Mr. Stead is anxious that Lord Lytton, now he is here, should be invited to remain. The editor of the *Pall Mall* objects, apparently on personal grounds, to England being represented in France by your former Viceroy. But Lord Salisbury is not likely to adopt this advice. If all our public offices at home and abroad were only to be filled by men who came up to Mr. Stead's standard, I am afraid the ranks of the unemployed would be joined by a great many persons who now hold their heads very high.

Although consequent on Mr. W. H. Smith's statement as to the Sugar Bounty Bill—a statement that must have been wounding to Baron de Worms's *amour propre*—there has been a slight lull in the agitation against that measure, the Opposition are on the alert, and should there be any sign that the Government intend to proceed, the machine will be set in motion again. The general opinion is that the Bill will be dropped, and Mr. Smith's equivocal language in the House the other night is accepted by friends and foes alike as an admission of defeat. At the meeting in St. James's Hall on Tuesday, both Sir William Harcourt and Sir Wilfrid Lawson based their remarks on the assumption that the Convention was dead, and that their business was to bury rather than to censure it. *Apropos* of their melancholy functions, the Apostle of Water Drinking, who was in excellent form, told a really amusing story. "A great teetotaler," he said, "was once asked if he was going to the funeral of a publican in his neighbourhood." "No," he replied, "I am not going to the funeral, but I approve of it." If Sir Wilfrid would give us a few more stories equally good, he might be pardoned for his unceasing efforts to make us all virtuous by Act of Parliament. The Government have been recommended, in their own interests no less than in the interests of the trades, which are said to be suffering from the present uncertainty, to announce frankly their intentions if they have determined to abandon the proposed legislation in favour of the sugar refiners. It is perhaps too readily assumed that the Cabinet has decided definitely to throw over the noble Baron, as sarcastic Sir Robert Peel, when in Parliament, was so fond of styling the Colonial Under-Secretary. My own information goes to show that the Cabinet is divided upon the matter, although it is believed that the opponents of the Convention largely outnumber its advocates. As to the Liberal Unionists we are not yet positively certain of the course they would take in the event of Lord Salisbury determining to stand by Baron de Worms. Individual Unionists, it is known, will vote against the Bill as in the case of Welsh Disestablishment (which received such an unusual amount of support on Tuesday), and the Permanent Pension question (which Messrs. Bradlaugh and Hanbury brought before the House last night), but, so far as the party as a whole is concerned, their ways, like those of the Heathen Chinee, are dark The mystery that surrounds their attitude with regard to this subject has been somewhat increased by some remarks that were used by Sir Henry James the other day at Bury. Instead of taking up the attitude of the Conservative opponents of the measure, the hon. and learned member seems to be still undecided as to his future course of action. While there were, he said, two sides to this question, he must admit that his "present" opinion was that the weight of argument was against the Bill. After the line adopted by Messrs. Maclean, King, Maple, and the rest, Sir Henry James's caution seems excessive. This sort of thing gives rise to the charge often thrown in the path of Liberal Unionists by Gladstonians that they are more Tory than the Tories. In this connection I may repeat a story which comes to me from a trustworthy source. A few weeks ago there was a debate at the Constitutional Club, the great rival of the National Liberal Club, on Socialism. Sir Albert Rollit, who presided, had invited a Radical friend of his to be present to hear the discussion. When it was all over, Sir Albert said to his guest: "There, you see, how the Conservative party is progressing. A discussion like the one we have had to-night would have been impossible a few years ago." "Quite true," replied the Radical; "we are beginning to see the effect of Lord Hartington's alliance with Lord Salisbury. Without the Unionists I suppose you would be as Conservative as ever." "Lord Hartington!" said the jovial Sir Albert, bursting into a loud laugh. "Lord Hartington Liberalized the Conservatives! Why, he is much too Tory for us!"

Ireland has not engaged quite so much attention as usual this week, and the proceedings before the Special Commission have become so dull that for the moment the subject has ceased to be a topic of conversation. Some interests has, however, been excited by the commencement of an action by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., against Lord Salisbury for libel and slander. The case is to be heard, so it is said, at Manchester; but it is not plain why that city is selected. The speech in which the words complained of appear was delivered in Lord Salisbury's own district close to London. The alleged libellous words are as follow:—"Mr. O'Brien, in language not so crude as I have used, but perfectly distinct, urged upon all those who heard him that men who took unlet farms should be treated as they have been treated during the last ten years in the locality in which he spoke—('shame')—that is to say, that they should be murdered, robbed, their cattle shot, and ill treated, their farms devastated."

Nothing of a definite nature has transpired as to the real views of those in authority on the proposal to abolish the Lord-Lieutenancy, and to set up in its place a real court. There are two different parties clamouring for the abolition of the Viceroyalty, one of which desires that it should be superseded by a Royal Establishment in Dublin, while the other apparently wishes that nothing should be substituted. "Scotland," they say, "has no Viceroy; why should there be such a functionary in Ireland?" Mr. Smith's reply to Mr. Howorth seemed to throw cold water on that gentleman's well-meant efforts, but it is rumoured that a proposal to provide a house for Prince Albert Victor in Ireland is being considered in exalted circles. Another rumour current is that the Heir-Apparent himself is desirous of being a part of the year in Dublin, and putting himself at the head of Irish society. These reports must be taken for what they are worth, which, I suspect, is not much. More important than all, the Nationalist Press is beginning to write strongly against the disestablishment of the Lord Lieutenant, who is of use, they think, if for nothing else, for keeping up the idea of a separate nationality.

As I led you last week to expect, Mr. Baumann, M.P., did not, on Friday evening last, get a chance to bring forward his motion censuring the Bombay Government for its action concerning Mr. Crawford. "It is a good thing he did not," said a Conservative member to a friend in the Lobby; "I should have smashed him if he had." I have great doubts as to the ability of the M. P. in question to smash anybody, however insignificant, or anything, however small. But he deserves recognition, for his head and his heart were evidently right. Mr. Edward Robertson took up all the time available for private members by his discussion on University Representation and on the double vote which the country parson gets. There are those who say that even if Mr. Baumann had had a clear field before him, he would—"affrighted at the sound himself had made"—have been missing from his place when his motion was reached. It is significant that the motion does not appear on the notes and proceedings of the House. I do not see it among motions for which no day has been fixed. It does not appear among the questions to be introduced when going into Committee of Supply. Possibly, Mr. Baumann is ballotting for a place; and if he is, when he gets it and the motion is recorded accordingly, our anxiety for the appearance of this impeachment of Lord Reay and his Government will be allayed. Meanwhile, we are living as carelessly as we may, under the circumstances. It would be leaving you in a false position if I did not proceed to say that the English people have already forgotten Mr. Crawford and his woes, and have become indifferent to Lord Reay and his alleged shortcomings. There are not half a dozen people in these realms who have waded through the leagues of documents in small type which filled your daily issues for well-nigh a fortnight. It is certain the English journalist is not living who now cares a jot about the whole business. Lord Cross's decision is regarded as alike just and irrevocable. Whatever "tall talk" may or may not be indulged in here and there, this thing is certain—for the English public at large the Crawford case is dead and the mamlutdars can come from troubling.

The police raid on an aristocratic club just off St. James's Street and another similar institution in the more plebeian neighbourhood of the Strand has attracted a good deal of attention, and Mr. Munro's efforts to lessen the evil effects of gambling—its suppression is of course an impossibility—are favourably received. As the case is *sub-judice*, we must not assume that the hotel-keepers, peers, pugilists, and publicans are guilty, but after the evidence given at Bow Street yesterday there is no doubt that that most stupid of all gambling games, baccarat, was not altogether unknown at the Adelphi Club. Betting has become a terrible curse in this country, and the evil seems to grow every year. The report of Convocation mentions the special attention paid to racing matters by the cheap press as one of the causes of the spread of gambling. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the sporting intelligence in the daily and evening newspapers is the effect, not the cause. No one, however, can deny that some at least of our evening journals mainly circulate among people who read nothing else but the turf information. Except on very special occasions, when there is news of a more than ordinary sensational character, the only cry of the newsboys is "Winner! Winner!" It is said that the recent raids were due to the female relatives of one or two of the high-born but unwise dependants having given a hint to Scotland Yard. Certainly in cases of this sort all our sympathy is for the friends of the "pigeons," and not for the "pigeons" themselves. I am told that if the police had directed their steps to the locality of Oxford Street they might have made a much bigger haul; but the players would have been found to belong to an even lower grade than the majority of those who spent last Sunday in the cells of Bow Street.

Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., the Conservative member for Central Hull and head of the well-known firm of bankers and agents, intends to spend a portion of the recess in India. He will leave for Bombay in November, and be absent from England altogether about four months. His untiring exertions in Parliament on behalf of Indian officers in general and of uncovenanted men in particular will, no doubt, ensure him a hearty welcome on his first visit to a country with which his name is in various ways so prominently identified.

Mr. Harry Quilter has advertised, with exceptional freeness, the new number of the *Universal Review*. His advertisement did not appear in the *Times*: the first article in the *Review* is an anonymous one, and is devoted to a history (so-called) of that journal, in which its frailties in the past are not forgotten, wherefore Mr. Quilter's money was refused and the advertisement declined. Mr. Macdonald need not have been so squeamish. The five-starred-signature is attached to nothing which all acquainted with the history of the *Times* did not know long ago. Ably handled, the topic might, just now, have been especially interesting; poorly handled as it is the article which was heralded by the angel's song of the period—the advertisement columns of the newspapers—is extremely disappointing. The *Review*, however, is not without interest. Mr. Bradlaugh's "Romance of the House of Commons, Part II.," contains some good stories and striking incidents.

You will find in the evening papers an account of a curious *rencontre* in the Park between the suave Viscount Cross and the genial ruffian Mr. Caine. I believe that the facts are on the whole correctly given in Mr. Lucy's letter to the *Liverpool Daily Post*, but I understand Mr. Caine indignantly denies that he gave a private pledge not to move in the Abkari question this Session, and that he has appealed to Sir John Gorst to confirm his denial.

Mr. J. Westland finds his furlough interrupted. He is to return to India in June next instead of in January 1889, as he intended when he left Bombay in the Assam on the 4th of January last. He has, I understand, received the Chief Commissionership of Assam, in succession to Mr. Fitzpatrick, and takes over duties when that gentleman goes to Hyderabad. Under these circumstances he should diligently peruse the questions which the non-member for Northampton is asking about coolie emigration to Assam.

THE 40,000 shares of the new Comptoir d'Escompte have been subscribed for twice over by about 16,000 investors, nearly all being old shareholders.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, MAY 28.

ACCORDING to annual custom, Her Majesty the Queen's Birthday was celebrated in splendid style on the 24th instant. At sunrise an imperial salute of hundred and one guns from the Charikadhar was fired. At a 8 o'clock commenced a review of troops under Captain Sequira in the presence of Kumar Shree Bhowsinghjee, three members of His Highness's Council, and the *elite* of the European and Native communities of this place. The review lasted for about an hour, and was greatly admired by the assembly. His Highness the Thakore Saheb being at Mahableshwar, his presence was greatly missed, but Kumar Shree Bhowsinghj eefficiently performed the functions in which his father is such an adept. His Highness's youngest son Mungalsinghjee was also present at the gathering. The review consisted of an exciting sham fight, storming a fortress, and a march past. The troops behaved excellently, and altogether the scene was brilliant and exciting. The storm and rain of the previous evening had made the weather somewhat cool.

As I have remarked above, although the presence of His Highness the Thakore Saheb was greatly missed, still it is almost superfluous to say that with his well known sense of loyalty to the paramount power and forethought, he had before leaving Bhownugger issued a notification fixing the programme which was gone through. He had ordered all the Durbar offices and courts to be closed on the day, which was observed as a public holiday. His Highness had also further provided for life pensions to be given to a fresh batch of twenty widows. A large number of applications had been received from widows of different communities, out of which a judicious selection of twenty deserving cases was made. His Highness also set apart a further sum of rupees one thousand for distribution among the poor Christian residents of his territory. These items in the programme chalked were given effect to under the efficient superintendence of the Dewan and Senior Counsellor and the Public Works Counsellor, who deserve no small praise for the same.

His Highness is shortly expected here after his sojourn at Mahableshwar, and we shall be all glad to see him back amongst us in improved health.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S IRISH PROPERTY

LORD Lansdowne's action against Dr. Lynch, Bishop of Kildare, came on for hearing in the Queen's Bench, a few days before the mail left, before Mr. Justice Gibson and a special jury. The action was to recover possession of about ten acres of land on which a chapel, a priest's residence, and several Plan of Campaign huts had been built.—Serjeant Hemphill, counsel for the plaintiff, after detailing the circumstance of the letting, said that unfortunately for all parties an angry feeling was generated in the parish of Luggacurran—not between the Bishop himself or the officiating clergy, but some of the other tenants of Lord Lansdowne, who were not, he supposed, anxions to pay their rents. The jury had nothing to do with that, and need not be alarmed by the name of Luggacurran, about which one had heard a good deal in the papers. Lord Lansdowne was obliged to evict tenants really for reasons that he did not know and had no concern with. A great number of his tenants were obliged to be put out for not paying their rent, and when they were put out the parish priest, who was in occupation of the ten acres, allowed them to erect a number of huts on the ten acres, in defiance of Lord Lansdowne, and altogether derogating and departing from the purpose for which the land was originally let. Twenty-two huts were erected. Mr. Trench, the agent, wrote to Dr. Lynch on December 19th, 1887.—My Lord,—I beg to call your lordship's attention to the wooden huts recently erected at Luggacurran on the farm let many years since by Lord Lansdowne to your predecessor, Bishop Healy, and now in the occupation of Father Kehoe. Lord Lansdowne was not consulted on the subject of the erection of those huts, and suffering them to be erected is wholly inconsistent with the purpose for which the letting of the farm was made. I have therefore to request that your lordship will give directions for their immediate removal, as otherwise it will be necessary to take proceedings to determine the tenancy.—I remain, my lord, your obedient servant, J. Townsend Trench.—The only answer the Bishop gave to that was dated Dec. 21, 1887: "Dear Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I have never interfered in any way in the business to which you refer, and must decline to do so now.—Yours faithfully, James Lynch."—The plaintiff had been driven to serve a notice to quit, and to bring this action—After evidence, The Macdermott, Q.C., for the defendants, addressing the jury, asked when a nobleman, for purposes which seemed right to him, evicted a number of tenants, what was to become of them? Were they to encamp like gipsies on the roadside, or emigrate into the poorhouse? If any neighbouring tenant gave them shelter for a moment they would have an application to the Chancery Division for an injunction. The only crime of which Father Kehoe and his curate had been guilty was that they allowed huts to be erected on this piece of land for the shelter of these people, pending some arrangement, and it was for the crime of sheltering the homeless that the plaintiff now brought his action. A verdict for the defendants was directed on technical grounds.

A PLEA FOR THE LEPERS IN INDIA.

A MEETING was held on Monday, 13th ult., in the Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, in connection with the Church Army, when Mr. Edward Clifford gave an account of his recent visits to Father Damien at Molokai, and to lepers in India. The Rev. W. Carlile, hon. secretary of the Church Army, presided.

In commencing his address Mr. Clifford said he supposed they had all heard more or less of the self-abnegation of Father Damien and his devotion to his work to the finish. He (Mr. Clifford) should like to tell them a little about the people of the island of Molokai. He himself when he was there found clean, wholesome houses, although the inhabitants were lepers and separated from friends. In May 1873, Father Damien took up the work, being a man of an excellent constitution, and he found the progress of the disease was rapid. In the year 1874 the question was how to improve the habitations of the people, and much was done. The first time he saw Father Damien was one morning on this rocky island of Molokai, and they had a most delightful walk. They went into his home, a little four-roomed house. There was another priest close by and three Franciscan sisters. Although so holy a man Father Damien was not at all a sentimental man. Father Damien was pleased by the message from the Bishop of Peterborough. His people were altogether a very happy people, notwithstanding their trials. The children of the lepers, if they showed no signs of disease, were taken to school in Honolulu. There were comparatively few women there. It was a considerable time after Father Damien suspected that he was a leper before suspicions were confirmed, as they were at last by a German physician who examined him, and reluctantly told him the truth, which not at all surprised him. Mr. Clifford then turned back to the time when, in place of his disabled brother, Father Damien devoted himself, heart and soul, to the work, which had the consent of his parents; and then after relating many particulars of the interviews he had with him, Mr. Clifford related the last parting with the devoted man. Turning to the practical outcome of the meeting, he pleaded hard for help for India, where there were 235,000 lepers, among whom they had sent their voluntary agents from the Church Army. He thought the Government should do more than they did to check the disease in India, and to prevent leprosy spreading. It was not supposed some years ago that leprosy was contagious, but no one could now doubt it. Sir Donald Stewart, who had confronted the disease in India, gave it as his conviction that Gurjun oil was a remedy, and after relating some interesting experience, moved the following resolution:—"The need for renewed investigation into leprosy is urgent, for it is a question that vitally concerns the interests of the empire; and this meeting most earnestly hopes that the College of Physicians will, in accordance with the report of their committee on leprosy, urge the matter upon the Government." Dr. Pringle, who had been many years in India, seconded the resolution, which was carried.

THE Market for Home Government Securities when the mail left remained steady. New Consols closed unaltered at 99·99⅛ for money and 99⅛ for the account, but Two-and-a-half per cents. were ⅛ higher, at 96⅛-96⅜. Old Consols closed at 101⅛, and Local Loans stock remained at about 104. Indian Government Three per cents. rose ⅛, to 100¾, and the Three-and-a-half per cents. were unchanged, at 109½.

RAIDS ON WEST-END CLUBS.

RAIDS were made on Sunday morning (May 12), on two West-end Clubs, with the result that upwards of sixty persons were arrested. Both raids have been contemplated for some time by the police authorities, who have had the supposed gambling clubs under surveillance by officers told off especially for the purpose. It was, however, not until early on Sunday that the warrants could be executed. Under the direction of the Chief Commissioner, Superintendents Hume and Steggles, of the C and E divisions respectively, arranged that the raids on the Field Club and Adelphi Club should be carried out simultaneously.

THE FIELD CLUB.

The warrant concerning the Field Club was handed to Superintendent Hume, C division, and although in this instance the number of apprehensions was fewer than at the Adelphi Club, considerably greater importance was attached to the capture, the social standing of the gentlemen accused of gambling being much higher than in the other case. It appears that owing to complaints and anonymous allegations, the police have maintained for some time past a watchful eye upon the Field Club, which is better known to the world as the old Park Club. The detective officers have kept pretty constant observation on the place, and the early hours of Sunday morning was the time selected for the raid. Nearly every person who entered the club-house was identified, and at the time appointed—a quarter-past two a.m.—the police officers knew almost to a man who were present in the building. Mr. Hume had the assistance of Detective Inspector Stroad, and they were supported by a body of fifty policemen. The constables were posted in various places, and the means of egress from the club were by them cut off. Mr. Hume, who had his uniform concealed by his cloak, accompanied by Mr. Stroad, who was in evening dress, presented themselves at the doorway of the club, and asked for some gentlemen present. Fortunately, they found the outer portcullis door, which runs in a slide and can be bolted, had been left open, or they would not have succeeded in making their entrance. The club commissionaire was pushed on one side before he could realise the situation.

The officers first entered the supper-room, a most luxurious apartment, and thence Inspector Stroad rapidly passed into the middle of a company of gentlemen who in another room—the first floor back—were seated at a long table, which was covered with green cloth, and marked with gold divisions for baccarat playing. At the moment the croupier had apparently stepped on one side, while the clerk was counting up the bank, the players having, it is supposed, just finished a coup. One and all were astounded when Mr. Stroad exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I am a police-officer, and you must consider yourselves in custody, as we have entered under a warrant." At that instant Mr. Hume came in. There was no resistance of any kind, and the gentlemen present made no objections to their removal to Vine Street police station, some walking, others going there in cabs.

At the police-station the accused took matters very lightly, joking each other upon their position, and exchanging good-humoured banter. The usual routine, however, was followed. All the twenty prisoners were charged, under the Common Gaming Acts, with having used the Field Club as a common gaming-house. The prisoners were then removed to the cells. Three hours or so were occupied in taking names and searching, and in conducting the preliminaries for the acceptance of bail. The police, in their discretion, detained two only of the prisoners in custody. All the others were permitted to leave, bail having been given.

The results of the search disclosed that large sums of money were on the persons of some of the accused. Indeed at the time of the arrest one gentleman held in his hand counters representing the value of 2,000l. It is estimated that the police have in their possession documents, cash, and securities worth upwards of 18,000l. Paper securities to the amount of 12,000l. were discovered, and on an examination of the rooms it was seen that the stock of counters would in hard coin be equivalent to thousands of pounds sterling. These counters were taken to the police-station to be produced in evidence. They are generally of circular shape, but some are oblong, and they bear their values in plain figures from 1l. to 500l. Besides these articles there were found 500 packs of cards, some of them for ecarte and most of them never having been used, and there were also impounded a number of ebony-handled rakes.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court on Monday (13 ult.) before Mr. Hannay, the defendants arrested at the Field Club were brought up. There was a large attendance of the public, and many friends of the defendants were present. The defendants were:—The Earl of Dudley, Lord Largan, Mr. Ernest Benzon, Baron Tam Feararo, Mr. Samuel Lewis, Mr. Montagu Charles Williams, Mr. George Bartley, Mr. Paul Nalke, Mr. Edward Rowland, Mr. John Wilkinson, Mr. Charles Merry, Lord Henry Poulet, Mr. George Hahneman, Mr. W. Beale, Mr. Henry Davis, Mr. George Lebau, Mr. Paul Carronico, Mr. John Nudd, Mr. Walter Reys, and Mr. Charles, Seaton. All the defendants appeared. Mr. George Lewis represented Lord Dudley, Lord Largan, and Lord Henry Paulet; Mr. Hamm

other defendants were charged with frequenting the house for the purpose of gaming. Mr. St. John Wontner prosecuted for the Chief Commissioner of Police. With regard to the defendants who were simply charged with frequenting there was practically no defence. Cohen, De la Croix, and the eight other principals were remanded. All the other—with exception of those who had given evidence, and Mr. Gall, who came from Scotland—were bound over to appear on that date, but with the understanding that they need not appear unless they were required by Mr. Wontner as witnesses in the case.

Referring to the raids, the *Daily Telegraph* says:—It is whispered in society that the action of the police was prompted by the father of one and the mother of another of the captured gamblers, who very sensibly preferred the scandal of their offspring appearing at Marlborough Street to their being plucked like pigeons of a considerable portion of their worldly goods.

THE MILITARY STRENGTH OF ENGLAND.

LORD WOLSELEY delivered a lecture on the military strength of England in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Saturday, 11th ult, which as our London correspondent points out gave rise to some small amount of commotion in Parliament.

The Vice-Chancellor, in introducing the lecturer, said he should be exceedingly glad if Lord Wolseley could stir up some little enthusiasm in the minds of the younger members of the University for the Volunteer movement, for he could not but think if the young men would turn their attention to the country instead of their own amusement it would be a very good thing. (Applause.)

Lord Wolseley, who was received with enthusiasm, said the military force of England was made up as follows:—

The regular force, 210,000; the Reserve, composed of efficient soldiers that were the most important factor, 51,000 or 52,000; then came the old Constitutional force, the Militia, of 118,000; the Yeomanry, about 11,000; and the Volunteers, about 116,000. In round numbers the military force was about 617,000 men. If that represented a standing army it would be a formidable institution, but although they were not all members of the regular army, the same desire to make themselves perfect permeated all branches of it. As to the Militia, he had often been lost in astonishment at the manner in which all ranks did their work, and he could say in its favour that the regular soldiers had a great deal to learn from the zeal and efficiency which the Militia officers displayed at their work. Each of the four division of the military force had its separate duty, although it was difficult to make clear to foreigners why we did not follow their system of compulsory military service; but until some mad Minister came to rule over England and allowed a tunnel to be made under the Channel we might rest contented with a small standing army. It was, however, a pity that they did not do something to make that small army more efficient than it was. It was only a matter of £ s. d. after all, and if they would only pay the soldier as they paid the police they would have as efficient a body of men. That might be considered too expensive, but he did not think it really would be so, as they would save expense in recruiting, and also in hospitals and pensions for those broken down in health through being too young or too weak for the service. If, too, they paid their army as they did their police, it would be a great punishment to be discharged from it, whilst now, although they discharged many, they did not discharge so many as they would like to do. He advocated the establishment of a corps of discipline, to which should be sent the bad characters in the regiments, the ticket-of-leave men from the prisons, and others, which he considered would be of immense advantage to the country. (Applause.) He had always looked upon the army as a great educational school, which about 113,000 recruits joined each year, and which by its regimental schools had done a good work for education; but he would direct their attention not so much to book-learning as to the physical education and the discipline taught. It seemed to him monstrous that they should try to fill a boy's head with book-learning, whilst they neglected his physical training. He was well aware that it was unnecessary for him to dwell upon the necessity for out-door games, but he appealed to them to acknowledge the duty they owed to their country and to the Sovereign, and to devote some portion of their leisure to military training. The Volunteer force had now become such an important factor that if it were to decrease they would have largely to increase the standing army. It supplied also, to a considerable extent, that physical training to the masses which had been neglected by our rulers, and it served, as it were, as the ballast of the State, and surely it was worthy of their support. He asked, was it creditable that they could not even maintain their own proper corps in the University? He believed that the point had never been properly put before them as a question of duty as against pleasure, and if they held back, how could they expect the mechanic out of his scanty leisure to recognise that duty to his country which they ignored? (Applause.) For us who were ever pushing our commercial interests, to imagine we could keep out of war was vain. War was a terrible evil, but so was an earthquake or a wet summer. War, pestilence, and famine were all evils, and were either sent for some good reason or came because of some inexorable law; but, by being always prepared and always ready to fight, we could always prevent the possibility of having any great war forced upon us. It was the dream of a fool to suppose that peace could be secured except by being prepared for war, and to aid in that preparedness he asked them to devote a few hours a week to acquiring a military training. (Applause.) The great nations of the world were—and had been for some time past—busy in consolidating their empires, in welding together their provinces into one great national whole. Surely, that was a wise course. Surely, nothing had occurred in the world that gave the lie to the statement that "Union is strength." (Great applause.) Were they now acting as if they unhesitatingly accepted its truth? The English world at that moment was full of faddists who did not hesitate to denounce all patriotism, all admiration for England and for her renown, who mourned in plaintive tones that they should belong to an Empire which had been won by the sword, and which wicked men like himself were, if necessary, prepared to defend by the sword. They had political schemers longing for office who would willingly see the United Kingdom torn into pieces if only they could once again flourish in Downing-street. Such men, however, were but as the bubbles floating on their sea of Empire, the flotsam and jetsam to be found upon its shores; they would pass away, their names even would be forgotten; but if England were but true to herself, if her sons were but as brave and earnest patriots as their forefathers were, this Empire would always remain, to be for ever the admiration of the world and the loved home of stalwart freemen. Let them all put their shoulders to the wheel and work towards that end, and, above all things, let them take care that they handed down to future generations an England undiminished in extent and unsullied in renown. (Applause)

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

Appended is a report of the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on this subject, on the 13th ult.:—

Mr. Labouchere asked the Secretary for War whether his attention had been called to a speech delivered on May 11 at Oxford by the Adjutant-General, in which he was reported to have said "they had political schemers longing for office who would willingly see this United Kingdom torn into pieces if only they should once again flourish in Downing Street;" whether such a declaration contravened the Queen's Regulations; and, if so, what action it was contemplated to take in the matter.

Mr. M. Ferguson put a similar question.

Mr. Stanhope: My attention has been drawn to the address delivered by Lord Wolseley at Oxford on Saturday last. It was one delivered by him in his private capacity—(Opposition laughter)—and not as Adjutant-General; but, as regards the passage quoted, I may say at once that it seems to me capable of the interpretation put upon it by hon. members opposite. Therefore, I should not be able to defend it, and I so informed Lord Wolseley. (Opposition cheers.) I have received a letter from Lord Wolseley, which with the permission of the House, I should like to read. He says:—"As I find that an interpretation is put upon some expressions contained in a lecture I delivered at Oxford last Saturday which they were not intended to convey, I wish to withdraw anything I said which could give any pain to any one." (Opposition laughter and cheers)

Mr. Labouchere: I would ask whether, for the information of the House, the Secretary for War would ask Lord Wolseley what he did intend to convey. (Opposition laughter and Hear, hear.)

Mr. Stanhope: I do not think it is part of my duty to make that inquiry. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Sexton: Is Lord Wolseley one of the officers who are publicly reported to have stated that in the event of the establishment of a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland they would not perform their duties?

The Speaker: Order, order.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

COMMENTING on the present state of affairs in Europe, the *Pester Lloyd* points out with satisfaction that Great Britain is again recognised as an important factor in Continental politics. There was a time not long ago (writes the *Times* Vienna correspondent) when certain politicians used to sneer at England's declining power, but these sneers, the Hungarian journal says, were not sincere, and were merely the expression of envy at the fact that United Kingdom should be able to maintain its power and influence all over the world without having to endure the fearful sacrifices to which the other European Great Powers have to submit. People at last admit that political power is not always represented by so many battalions and batteries.

Touching the attitude of the Hungarians in the Delegations, which meet on June 12, a Bucharest correspondent writes on May 13: It is certain that Count Kalnoky will be requested to speak plainly about the recent events which have caused a decline of Austro-Hungarian influence in the Balkan Peninsula. At the same time the Foreign Minister's reply may already be guessed. He has several times cautioned the Delegations that the influences of Russia and Austria in the Balkan States are liable to fluctuate, one being in the ascendant to-day, and the other to-morrow. Further, he has always declared the policy of the Vienna Cabinet to consist in maintaining the independence of the Balkan States, and hence it will be open to him to argue that changes of Cabinet in Servia, Roumania, or Bulgaria are incidents which betoken independance of political life, and with which the Vienna Cabinet cannot consistently trouble itself. The question will be started, however, as to the precise limits to which the policy of "independence" can fairly be pushed.

GERMANY.

The principal news from Germany this week has borne reference to the great strike of miners in the coal districts of Westphalia. On Friday, 10th ultimo, at least 70 per cent. of the total number of miners in the district of Dortmund had left work, and the strike was reported to be spreading. On Sunday Kaiser Wilhelm consented to receive a deputation consisting of three representatives from the miners on strike in Westphalia, in order to hear from their own lips an account of their grievances. The people of Westphalia are an orderly, law-abiding class, of which they have given ample proof in the fact that although about a hundred thousand men were "out," no excesses of any kind had been brought home to them. The blood that has been shed has been due to the want of judgment on the part of others or to regrettable accidents. The strike, however, had on Monday become more extensive, the whole of the Essen district then being "out." About 7,000 cavalry and infantry were told off to the district, but much of the work of supervision has been done by special constables from the civil population. The men are embittered because their wages have not been increased, whilst the price of coal and the dividends of the colliery companies have increased considerably.

Much satisfaction has been felt in Berlin at the news of Captain Wissmann's victory over the Arab insurgent leader, Bushiri—a victory which, though achieved with considerably superior forces, bodes well, think people here, for the future tranquillity of German East Africa. Private telegrams correcting and supplementing the first accounts state that the Imperial Commissary's forces numbered about 900 men, including 200 marines from the blockading squadron, while Bushiri's intrenched camp was defended by only 600 of his followers. The fight was short and sharp. Bushiri himself managed to escape, according to one account, even before the stormers advanced on his position, his loss being eighty killed and twenty prisoners, while Captain Wissmann had forty of his black troops killed and one German sergeant. Of the naval contingent one officer of the Schwalbe and a marine of the Leipzig were killed.

The Emperor received the news of Captain Wissmann's victory on Friday morning as he was engaged in inspecting the Second Foot Guards—a regiment to which the Imperial Commissary is attached; and turning to the officers he congratulated them on having so brave a comrade. Rumour further says that His Majesty at once sent off a telegram of congratulation to Captain Wissmann, with an intimation that he had conferred the Red Eagle of the third class on the vanquisher of Bushiri.

A Berlin telegram, of May 13, states that a complete agreement has been arrived at by the Samoa Conference concerning land tenure, finance, municipal administration with the co-operation of the Powers, and the importation of arms and spirituous liquors. The only matter still to be decided is the question of the actual government of the islands.

FRANCE.

On Monday evening, 13th ult., a dinner was given at the Grand Hotel by Alderman Whitehead, the Lord Mayor of London, to the French and English Commissioners of the Exhibition. Among those present were M. Tirard, the French Premier, M. Poubelle, Prefect of the Seine, M. Georges Berger, M. Eiffel, Sir Edward Blount, Sir F. Dillon Bell, Mr. Austin Lee, Mr. Vincent Robinson, Sir Polydore de Keyser, and Sir Andrew Fairbairn.

The gathering was remarkable for the friendly feelings expressed by the orators towards the British people. In his speech, in proposing the health of the Queen and the President, the Lord Mayor spoke most sympathetically of the French people and then—uttering the remark "in the name of London"—declared that he thought it of the utmost importance that the two countries should be on terms of close amity. The best way to bring this about was to increase facilities for commercial intercourse. There was, he added, a feeling in England that the French nation had not responded either in spirit or by example to the advances England had at many times made to establish better trade relations. He hoped, however, his words would have weight with the French Government, and he trusted that the Prime Minister would feel that England desired to remain on terms of friendship with the Republic.

The Prime Minister congratulated himself, he said, on this opportunity of thanking the English people for the noble and generous sympathy which they had been in so many ways showing, particularly in having sent the Lord Mayor to Paris. The French and the English were in some respects children of common ancestors, and at any rate they were near neighbours, both animated by the same love of liberty. It was to be hoped that their proximity would ever be a cause of neighourly feeling. In proposing the health of the Lord Mayor, the Prime Minister added that France had lately had the honour of receiving Queen Victoria. He trusted that when the Lord Mayor saw her he would tell Her Majesty what pleasure France felt in having her for a guest, and how gratifying it would be to the much to see her again. The Lord Mayor might also assure her that the reception they would give her would be in conformity with her wishes—private if she wished for privacy, a more public one if it pleased her to lay aside her incognito.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

The Senate and the Chamber resumed their sittings on Tuesday (14th), afternoon. In the Chamber, after the large mass of business was disposed of that had accumulated during the Recess, the debate on the Estimates was commenced. The first speaker on the paper was M. de Lamarzelle, the Monarchist deputy for Morbihan. He remarked that the Budget of 1890 was but a copy of that of 1889, which was framed after the pattern of that of the previous year. It was a final and convincing proof of the worthlessness of the Republican majority; the men of this majority were pledged to reduce expenditure, their party having for ten years heap d up deficits to the amount of £200,000,000. This Chamber had not improved a whit in wisdom; within three years it had borrowed £128,600,000 without having reduced the old debt by a half penny. The redemption of Treasury Bonds by means of fresh bil's was but unworthy trickery. The finances were in a state of chronic deficite and there was every prospect that the expenditure would increase next year, the labour laws having entailed heavy liabilities on the State. The Republic was living from hand to mouth, devouring the present and discounting the future resources of the country. M. Felix Faure, of the Budget Committee, said, in reply, that the optional expenses had actually been reduced by 12 per cent. within the last four years. He severely criticised the popular education laws, and denounced the expenditure of £26,000,000 on what he called the "unholy object" of founding board schools. The debate was then adjourned.

RUSSIA.

The Czar and Czarina attended Count Tolstoi's funeral on May 10. The Czar has presented Count Tolstoi's widow with 200,000 roubles and a yearly pension of 6,000 roubles.

Privy Councillor Durnovo has been appointed Minister of the Interior in succession to the late Count Tolstoi, retaining his present post of Director of the Imperial Charitable Institutions.

Simultaneously with the nomination of Privy Councillor Durnovo to the post of Minister of the Interior, the Emperor confirmed his order to the Council of the Empire to conclude before the summer recess the examination of the late Count Tolstoi's scheme of administrative reform.

During the Czar's stay in St. Petersburg, for the obsequies of Count Tolstoi, extraordinary precautionary measures were taken, on the advice and under the supervision of the Emperor's favourite personal friend, General Tscherevin. Disguised detectives were scattered throughout the rooms of the late Minister during the frequent services for the dead, which were attended by the Imperial Family and the aristocracy.

The reports which have again been appearing in the foreign press and have occasionally been transmitted to some of the London papers by their German and Austrian correspondents, to the effect that the war party in Russia is regaining much of the influence which it exercised during the closing years of the last reign, and that this influence is likely soon to be made evident by a disturbance of the *status quo* in the Balkan States, have, writes the Odessa corresdondent of the *Daily News*, not the slightest foundation. In fact, the so-called military party, which has been working in coalition with the Panslavist leaders, has now virtually renounced its efforts and intrigues to force the Czar into a policy of intervention in South-eastern Europe. The majority of this party has, ostensibly at least, adopted the policy of inactivity, now steadily maintained by Alexander III., under whom the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs is a mere secretarial subordinate without initiative.

ARMENIA.

Writing on Sunday (12th ult.), a Constantinople correspondent said that the report of the burning of an Armenian at Pagesh, near Mouch, by Moussa, the Kurdish chief, is confirmed. The Armenian Patriarch has requested the Porte to appoint a Commission to inquire into this and other alleged cruelties of which his co-religionists complain, and to take measures to prevent their recurrence. The Grand Vizier has, however, replied that the reports sent to him are considerably exaggerated. He proposes to ask for further reports upon the subject from the Patriarch of the Armenian Catholics. This proposal is regarded as an insult by the other section of Armenians, as considerable rivalry exists between the two bodies. The local newspapers are strictly forbidden to mention the subject in any way whatever.

MR. WESTLAND ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was held on the 16th ult. at the offices of the Chamber to hear an address on Indian Railways by Mr. James Westland, of the Financial Department of the Government of India. Mr. Henry Lee, president of the Chamber, was in the chair. Supporting Mr. Lee were Sir Edward W. Watkin, M.P., Mr. George Lord, Mr. B. Armitage (Chomlea), Mr. G. H. Gaddum, and others.

Mr. Westland, in the course of his address, said it would be his endeavour to show exactly the attitude of the Indian Government towards railway enterprise, though they would of course attribute no official character to what he had to say. The object of the Government of India was the promotion of railways in India. He wished to show what the Government could do, and what it could not do. The railway policy which the Government of India had steadily pursued for some years past was the result of the ample investigations and discussions laid before the Parliamentary Committee of 1884. Previously, in 1880, a Commission had been appointed to consider the question of famines in India and their prevention, and they calculated then that in addition to the 9,000 miles of existing railway 5,000 additonal miles would have to be built to bring all or nearly all, the fairly populated district of India within easy reach of food-supply. To make the subject complete, the Government of India also investigated and proposed a series of railways, the completion of which would, in its opinion, leave India fairly well supplied with railways for commercial as well as for famine protective purposes. The Government did not merely give a list of possible private lines, but it also gave pretty full details of the schemes it left to private enterprise. This complete scheme was therefore composed of two parts. Certain of the proposed railways were essential as a matter of administration. The other railways included in the scheme were not essential in the same degree, and were for the most part of a purely commercial character. The Committee approved of the policy of the Government, but coupled with that approval a warning against their carrying out the schemes so far or so fast as to involve the finances of India in any difficulty. They specially laid down the express condition that no additional taxation should be risked by the operations. So far as Schedule A was concerned, the programme laid down in 1884 might be said to be carried out with the exception of one large project. Mr. Westland here gave the figures. In the matter of open mileage alone the Government had considerably exceeded the promises of Schedule A. Besides this there was a large mileage at present under construction. The Government of India had for years been working upon definite and well-considered plans, which had obtained the general approval of the House of Commons. The approach of Russia towards our north-western frontier and the general imperial policy of coast and harbour defence had forced upon them an increased scale of expenditure in naval and army expenditure, and in harbour and other fortifications. The conquest of Upper Burma also forced on them a new expedition. They had greatly increased the strength of the army, and all this in five years, notwithstanding the fact that every year the fall in silver had been adding Rs. 600,000 or Rs. 700,000 to their expenditure. The financial, railway, and military policy of the Government of India were all closely linked together, and he thought he might after that statement claim for the Government a wonderfully accurate measure of the limits up to which it could safely take action and credit for the perseverance with which it had pursued to success—amid many difficulties—the railway policy which it set before it in 1884.

Fifteen thousand miles of railway were now open. There was no place fifty miles from a railway. Of the two trunk lines remaining for construction some gentlemen were interesting themselves in them, and there was a prospect of the Assam-Chittagong Railway being realised. He could not admit that the interests of English commerce, apart from its reciprocal effect on India, was an object on which the Government of India was justified in spending or in risking any part of the Indian revenues. Mr. Westland then criticised Mr. Holt Hallett's Burma-Siam railway scheme pretty smartly, throwing doubt on the existence of the market hoped for, and pointing out that to complete the scheme China would have to build railways which she was not at present likely to do. He ended by recounting the number of claims on the resources of India, and argued that the Government of India had so far done its duty in railway extension.

Sir E. W. Watkin, M. P., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Westland for his address. The Government of India, he said, could borrow money at 3 per cent. It was much better to make railways with money obtained at this rate of interest than it was to make them with money obtained at 5 per cent. The subsidised railways, it appeared to him—and this view he advocated thirty-two years ago in Parliament—were taking a profit that ought to have belonged to the people and Government of India. If the railway system in India had been created at the credit of the Government, and with money obtained therefore, at the lowest price, the Government would be receiving an enormous margin of profit by the working of the Indian railways—a profit sufficient, in his opinion, to do away with the salt duty and other obnoxious imposts. All this was the fault of public opinion in England and the action of the English Parliament.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH LORD CROSS?

THIS is a question which the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 17th ult. asks and answers thus:—

According to the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* there happened in the Park yesterday afternoon an episode that might have led to an angry scene but for the command of temper of one of the gentlemen concerned Lord Cross, meeting a well-known member of the House of Commons, who took a prominent part in connection with the motion relating to liquor licences in India on which the Government were recently beaten, approached him, and in a loud voice and angry manner accused him of conduct unbecoming in a member of Parliament in having advocated such a proposal, Lord Cross alleging that the hon. member had given a private pledge not to move in the matter this session. The accuracy of this statement was demurred to by the hon. member, but Lord Cross insisted that nothing short of a public apology would meet the case, and passed angrily on his way.

Another correspondent, speaking of Lady Burdett-Coutt's dinner to General Boulanger, says it was not altogether a success. Her ladyship had not told her guests whom they were to meet, and Lord Cross walked out of the room as soon as he saw the *brav Général*.

THE young German Emperor seems to be playing sad havoc among his generals, says *Atlas*. He "shunted" in 1888 eight corps commanders, twenty-one commanders of divisions, twelve brigadiers of cavalry, and forty brigadiers of infantry. Age has no claim to consideration in the young monarch's eyes. Soldiers, he maintains, should be young and vigorous. It is well, perhaps, that this idea was not the prevailing one prior to 1870. How different might the result of the last great war have been if it had!

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE ARMY MEDICAL STAFF.

IN the House of Commons on Thursday, May 16, in answer to Mr. P. Healy, Mr. Brodrick said: Candidates for the Medical Department of the Navy no longer pass through Netley, so that the question of pay, seniority, and pension does not arise as regards them. Whether Indian candidates will continue at Netley is still under consideration; but if they do, the practice as to dates will be assimilated with that obtaining for British officers. While at Netley an officer is only qualifying for his future duties, and receives 8s. a day as a surgeon on probation; he has no claim to reckon time towards increased pay or retired pay. Army medical officers serving in India are, like all other officers, paid in the currency of the country—namely, rupees. There cannot be any question of breach of contract, as the pay and allowance are in excess of those officers serving out of India.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

The same day Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that the Postmaster-General of India, Sir Frederick Hogg, had promoted his son, in the postal department, over the heads of a number of officers many years senior to him, from the fourth grade to the second grade, with an increase of salary from Rs. 200 per month to Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 400, and had also appointed him superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in Burma, an appointment carrying extra pay; and whether he would direct an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of that appointment.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject. Such appointments are in the discretion of the local authorities, and the Secretary of State would not specially direct the attention of the Government of India to the matter unless some evidence that the appointment was an improper one were adduced.

Mr. Bradlaugh asked whether the Secretary of State did not think that the appointment of the relatives of the head of an important Indian department over the head of his seniors was a reason for making some inquiry into the matter.

Sir J. Gorst: I believe the Secretary of State is of opinion that the appointment of the son of an eminent public servant is not of itself any disqualification. (Laughter and cheers.)

FACTORY LABOUR IN INDIA.

On the 16th ult. Mr. J. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if he could now inform the House whether the Secretary of State had come to any decision as to the proposed amendment of the law for the regulation of factory labour in India.

Sir J. Gorst: The Government of India has recommended that a bill should be introduced into the Indian Legislature, making the following amendments in the Indian Factory Act:—(1) That the Act should be made to apply to any factory in which not less than twenty hands are employed. (2) That the age below which a child cannot be employed in a factory should be raised from seven to nine years. (3) That the hours of work for women should be limited to eleven per diem. (4) That the local governments should have power to make suitable sanitary rules and require inspectors to enforce them, so as to secure the cleanliness and healthiness of the factories. To these recommendations the Secretary of State has agreed and has suggested two further amendments:—(5) That four days' holiday or absence per month as agreed upon by the Bombay millowners, Bombay operatives, and Bombay Government should be provided for. (6) That the exemption of Government factories should not go beyond section 93 of the English Act.

Mr. J. Morley asked whether there would be any objection on the part of the Government of India to placing the whole body of Indian factory legislation on the table of the House.

Sir J. Gorst: Everything is already, I believe, in the hands of members except a despatch of the Government of India suggesting this amendment of the law and the reply of the Secretary of State, and these will be laid on the table immediately.

Mr. Mundella asked how many hours was a child of nine employed—full time or half time.

Sir J. Gorst: If the right hon. gentleman cannot look into the Factory Acts himself and will give me notice I will answer the question.

THE BURMA WAR MEDAL.

Lord H. Bruce asked the Secretary to the Admiralty why the medal for war service in Burma was not presented to the naval forces engaged at the same time as the military; and whether, in anticipation of the Naval Review, it could now be granted.

Mr. Forwood: In reply to the noble lord the member for Wilts, I have to say that the medals in question are prepared by the Indian Government. The delay has occurred in consequence of a doubt as to the precise conditions under which they should be granted. Final instructions were sent by telegram on the 6th inst., to the naval commander-in-chief to receive the medals from the authorities in India, and issue them to the men on the station and to send the remainder to England for distribution. It is not probable, however, that they can be received in England in time for distribution before the Naval Review.

CHILD-WIDOWS IN INDIA.

Mr. M'Laren asked the Under-Secretary for India on the 16th ultimo whether his attention had been drawn to the case of the Indian Christian girl Luchmin, who had been claimed by a Hindoo man as his wife against her will; whether she stated that she was a child-widow, and therefore could not be married to this man; whether she also stated that she was over fourteen years of age, and therefore entitled to be her own mistress; whether she further stated, and whether Miss Abraham, the missionary with whom she was living, also stated, that the girl's mother sold her to this man for immoral purposes; whether Luchmin had been handed over to this man by the Court in spite of her protests; and whether he had made inquiries into the facts of the case and the decision of the Court.

Sir J. Gorst: The attention of the Secretary of State was called to this case by a question in the House of Commons in December last. The case has since been the subject of an appeal to the High Court of Bengal, and the judgment of the High Court, delivered by Justices Mitter and Macpherson, answers all the questions of the hon. member. (1) Whether the girl states that she is a child-widow, and therefore cannot be married to the man. "The magistrate has found on ample evidence that there was a marriage which would be valid if the parties were not incapable of contracting, and that there is no ground for holding that they were incapable. The marriage is said to be illegal because, according to caste custom, widows are not allowed to marry, and because one of the parties is of higher social status than the other. It is only necessary to point out that widow-marriages are now legalised, and that although a marriage may be improper according to caste custom, it is not on that account illegal." (2) Whether the girl states that she is over fourteen years of age and therefore entitled to be her own mistress. "The magistrate took evidence and found that the girl was under fourteen. There is no reason to suppose that the facts have been wrongly determined by the magistrate. There is ample evidence to support his conclusion." (3) Whether the girl further states and whether Miss Abraham also states that the girl's mother sold her to the man for immoral purposes. "Nothing of the sort is established. It is not even alleged that the mother has led or is now leading an immoral life. All that is charged is that by giving her daughter to a man to whom she was not married she abandoned her and left her to lead a life of prostitution. The truth of this charge depends upon whether there was or was not a marriage. But the whole charge of immorality falls to the ground when it is found, as the magistrate has found, that, even if there was any legal defect in the marriage, this was unknown to the mother and Radha Kishen" (the husband), "both of whom believed that a valid marriage had taken place." (4) Whether the girl has been handed over to this man by the court in spite of her protests. "An order for restoration was made, and with the consent of Radha Kishen" (the husband) "the girl was handed over to her mother. The magistrate had no power to make the order which he did. The question remains whether in setting it aside we should undo what was done in giving effect to it, and replace the girl in the charge of the person from whom she was taken. We have no hesitation in saying that, if the magistrate had the power which he thought he had, he, in our judgment, exercised it very properly on the facts before him. It does not therefore follow that because we now find he had not the power we should, as a matter of course, restore the state of things which existed when the order was made. We are, in fact, asked to take the child from the charge of her mother or husband, in one or other of whose custody she is, and either of whom the law regards as her proper and natural guardian, and make her over to a stranger, whose detention of the child against the will of her mother or husband would be *prima facie* illegal."

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ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST LORD SALISBURY.

It is stated, says the *Daily News*, that a writ for libel and slander has been issued against the Marquis of Salisbury by Mr. William O'Brein, M.P., in respect of the Prime Minister's speech at Watford, on March 19. Messrs. Kune and Hammond, of Bedford-row House, W.C., who are acting as solicitors for Mr. O'Brien, called the noble lord's attention to the following passage in his speech:—"Mr. O'Brien, in language not so crude as I have used, but perfectly distinct, urged upon all those who heard him that men who took unlet farms should be treated as they have been treated during the last ten years in the locality in which he spoke—(shame)—that is to say, that they should be murdered, robbed, their cattle shot and ill-treated, their farms devastated." Lord Salisbury was asked whether this correctly reported what he said, and was informed that the words imputed to Mr. O'Brien were not spoken by him in his speech at Clonmel (to which it was presumed the noble lord referred), which could bear the interpretation adopted by his lordship. As a serious criminal offence was imputed to Mr. O'Brien, the statement constituted a false and malicious slander. A complete withdrawal of the charges was accordingly demanded with an apology at least as public as the passage of which Mr. O'Brien complained. We are informed that in reply to this communication Lord Salisbury's solicitor, Sir Richard Nicolson, said that he had already intimated that he was prepared to accept service of any process which Mr. O'Brien's solicitors might see fit to issue against the noble lord, adding: "I think that inquiry which you have addressed to his lordship should have been made of me. Lord Salisbury has no record of the language which he used at Watford on the 19th of March last. Assuming, however, the report in *The Times* of the 20th of March (which you quote, in your letter) to be correct, it is clear that the last part of the passage extracted was not, and did not purport to be, a quotation from Mr. O'Brien's speech. Prior to the date of Lord Salisbury's speech at Watford his attention had been called to the following language, proved in a court of law to have been used by Mr. O'Brien: 'Now you have a good deal of leeway to make up. The air of Slievenamon used not to be a wholesome climate for land-grabbers or for Emergency men. I am afraid they are living and thriving, in the midst of you, and you know it. I need not go into particulars. If all our labours for the past ten years have not been in vain, you ought to know a land grabber when you meet him. You ought to know how to deal with him without any instructions from me.' Lord Salisbury's attention had also been called to the words of Mr. O'Brien quoted by Mr. John Morley in the House of Commons, as reported in *The Times* of the 26th Feb., 1889 as follows:—I am afraid land-grabbers are living and thriving in the midst of you. If all our labours for the past ten years have not been in vain, you ought to know how to deal with a land-grabber." Lord Salisbury was aware the persons denounced as land-grabbers had during several years on many occasions suffered outrages of the kind mentioned by him, and he considered, and still considers, that the language above quoted, if used by Mr. O'Brien—and the fact that it was used has never been denied—would be understood by those who heard or read it as conveying the meaning that land-grabbers in the neighbourhood in which the speech was delivered should be treated in the future as they had been in the past. Messrs. Nicholson and Herbert, of 23, Parliament-street, have accepted service of the writ (dated May 14) on behalf of the Marquis of Salisbury, and have undertaken to appear in due course.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

IN the House of Commons on the 13th ultimo Mr. Howorth asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in view of the impending resignation of the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland by Lord Londonderry, and the very widespread feeling that if the office is maintained it should be detached as much as possible from party politics, the Government would consider, before making a new appointment, the propriety of advising the Crown to depute the ceremonial duties of the Lord-Lieutenant to one of the Royal Princes, and to make suitable provision for his residence in Ireland during a portion of each year.

Mr. Heneage asked whether the Goverment would consider the expediency of introducing a bill to abolish the office, and to transfer the administrative duties of the Lord Lieutenant and Chief Secretary to a Secretary of State for Ireland.

Mr. W. H. Smith: The questions refer to a subject of great delicacy and importance, and it is impossible for me to give any other engagement to the House beyond this, that the Government will give their most anxious consideration to the matter. (Laughter.)

PRESS OPINIONS.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes:—

The Queen has been consulted as to the suggested changes in the Irish Viceroyalty, and she is friendly to a change of the existing system. So, also, is the Prince of Wales. Indeed, it is said that his Royal Highness is quite prepared to spend a portion of every year in Ireland, and to become the active leader of social life on the other side of St. George's Channel. [These statements have, however, been contradicted.]

The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* writes:—

It is believed that the articles which have appeared recommending Lord Salisbury to send Prince Edward to Ireland as Viceroy have been inspired from high quarters in order to test public opinion, particularly in Ireland, as to the advisability of such an innovation. The appointment would in a manner solve the problem as to the provision to be made for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales; but I believe it would involve the addition of another 10,000*l.* a year to the existing salary of the office. The post, it is proposed, should be held, irrespective of the party in power, by Prince Edward, and it would of course be divested of all partisan association. Undoubtedly it is felt that if Prince Edward be sent across he would have an exceedingly delicate, difficult, perhaps, an entirely impossible, part to play in endeavouring to dissociate himself from the old Castle landlord gang. He is apparently a sufficiently worthy young man; but his experience is short, and he has not as yet displayed any power of initiative. The position would be a most trying one; but if he made a sincere attempt to fulfil its duties, which would under the new dispensation be purely ceremonial, in a non-party spirit, there is no reason why he should not be more acceptable than the Orangeman who is about to retire, than the obscure Tory peers who have declined the office, or than the other Orangemen who are hungering after it.

The same paper says:

If the Prince Wales himself undertook to do some of the work in Ireland which His Royal Highness discharges so felicitously in England, then, perhaps, many would see a change for the better. But a boy kinglet and a bread-and-butter Court would cap with the headdress of ridicule the hoary and sinister history of a viceregal institution linked with ten thousand crimes.

The *Daily Express*:—

We heartily wish her Majesty had treated Ireland with anything approaching the favour she has shown to Scotland. If she had visited Ireland even once in every four or five years and arranged that some members of her numerous family should be here in the intervals from time to time, none but good results would have ensued.

The *Irish Times* observes:—

If the viceroyalty is to be abolished, it would be better to do it at once honestly and straightforwardly. Placing it in commission would show a weakness, by which the Unionist cause must be damaged.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

ON the 17th ultimo, Sir Roper Lethbridge was to ask the Under-Secretary of State for India if he will state the date on which the first pension payable in England was granted to any Indian Uncovenanted Civil Servant, also the total amount and total number of such pensions now payable in England, showing how many are for £200 a year and under; how many above £200, but less than £300 a year; how many above £300, but less than £400 a year; and how many over £400. On the 31st instant Sir Roper Lethbridge will move:—"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a Select Committee should be appointed to inquire into the grievances of the members of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Services, with special reference to their pension and leave rules, and to the effect produced by the fall in the value of silver on their family remittances, their leave allowances, and their provision for old age."

THE Army Temperance Association is publishing an appeal for subscriptions to enable it to maintain and, if possible, extend its work among the troops in India. The Association has a good record to point to for the past year, and may well claim to be now fairly established as a part of the economy of the British Army in India.

NATIVE RACES AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A MEETING of friends of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee was held on May 10, at the Mansion House. In the absence of the Lord Mayor, the chair was taken by the Duke of Westminster, who was supported by the Bishop of London, and the Rev. Canon Ellison (Chairman Church of England Temperance Society), and others. Letters regretting their inability to attend the meeting were received from Lord Carnarvon, Lord Rantsford, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, his Grace stating that he had already given expression in the House of Lords to his sense of the extreme importance of the question, and wishing the meeting very success.

The hon. secretary (the Rev. J. Grant Mills) read an abstract of the report, in which the committee stated that distinct progress had been made during the past year in the creation of public opinion, not only at home, but also abroad, through their international committee.

The Chairman regretted the absence of the Lord Mayor, who was obliged to be in Paris. The evil which they had met to protest against existed all over the world; and it was monstrous that we should both create the craving for intoxicating drink and afterwards supply it. The difficulties connected with the subject were very great, but they had their own Government cordially with them, many influential societies, and great trading companies—the Niger Company and, he hoped, the East African Company.

The Bishop of London proposed the first resolution as follows:—"That the traffic in strong drink as now carried on by merchants belonging to Christian nations has become the source of whole sale demoralisation and ruin to the native races in almost all parts of the globe, and is proving a serious stumbling-block to the progress of the Gospel and of civilisation among them.

Mr. Colestine Edward (a native of Antigua) seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. Caine, M.P., proposed:—"That in the interests of Christianity and humanity the facts bearing on the traffic and its results should be made more generally known to the people of England and other countries, with a view to the formation of a sound public opinion, and eventually to the passing of legislative enactments for the repression of such traffic."

Commander Cameron, R.N., C.B., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. John Mackenzie (late Commissioner in Bechuanaland) next proposed a resolution, in effect requesting the chairman to sign the foregoing resolution on behalf of the meeting, and deciding that copies of them should be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Foreign, Colonial, and Indian Secretaries of State, and the members of Parliament for the City. The speaker referred with much satisfaction to the absence of intoxicating drink in Bechuanaland, and expressed the hope that that country would continue to be administered from England, and not—as some persons desired—from Cape Colony, where there were no Excise restrictions.

Mr C. H. Huntley, C.M.G. (late Resident Magistrate and Civil Commissioner for Albany, Cape of Good Hope), seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain E. Stewart, with the English mails of the 24th May, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5-20, a.m. yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers-:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs J Scott	Mr Goulding
Mr Ganagher	Miss Bremen
Mr Hammond	Mrs McHarg and 2 children
Mrs E Lawder and infant	Mr Langton
Mrs Boorman, child, and 3 infants	Mr Nowajee
	Mr Horsfield
Mr F Parker	Mr R Horsfield
Capt and Mrs O'Neil	Mr J Runbari

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr B H Hart	Mr Gagdil
Mr Goldsmid	Mr Aldane
Mr Lawrie	Mr G O'Ranger
Mr Keddie	Mr A M Tod

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr P Mattie	Mr G B Hawell
Brig Surg Hunt	Mr R G Orr

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH MAY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Drawing Room on Tuesday at Buckingham Palace, when a large number of ladies were presented.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, at which all the Ministers, except Lord Ashbourne, were present.

In the House of Lords on Friday the Archibishop of Canterbury called attention to the new Code issued by the Education Department, and expressed a belief that, if the proposed changes were persisted in, the position of voluntary schools would be greatly prejudiced. Lord Cranbrook did not adopt that view, and said that the desire was to make voluntary schools as efficient as board schools. On Monday Lord Salisbury, in answer to a question, said the Turkish Government had no authentic information of outrage in Armenia, but the British Government being under treaty engagements would not fail to use its influence in protecting the Armenians. Last night the Assizes Relief Bill was read a second time, and there were short discussions on other subjects.

In the House of Commons on Friday the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. At the evening sitting Mr. E. Robertson moved a resolution in favour of abolishing University Representation in Parliament, but, after some debate, the motion was rejected by 217 to 126. On Monday the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was read a second time after much discussion. The Naval Defence Bill passed through Committee after some debate on the clauses. On Tuesday Mr. Dillwyn moved a resolution in favour of the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, to which Mr. Byron Reed moved an adverse amendment. After a long debate the resolution was negatived by 284 to 231. On Wednesday Mr. Rendel's Bill for the establishment of a board for intermediate education in Wales was read a second time, the Government indicating that some modifications would be proposed in Committee. Last night Mr. Bradlaugh moved a resolution for the commutation of annual pensions, which was supported by Mr. Gladstone, but on a division it was negatived by 264 to 205.

At Friday's sitting of the Special Commission Father Considine was further cross-examined. He approved of boycotting, but not intimidation. Dr. MacCormack, Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway, said he believed the National League had not encouraged crime, but, on the contrary, had prevented it, and had the Land League not existed the evictions would have been greatly multiplied. On Tuesday Father Molony was examined to prove that the National League in his parish had not countenanced outrage, but he admitted that he had presided at a meeting when a resolution condemning some of his parishioners for land-grabbing was passed. On Wednesday Father Egan, of Woodford, was examined, and he admitted that he had not given any assistance to the police to procure a coffin for the body of a murdered process-server. Yesterday further evidence was called to show that the National League had not encouraged crime, but some of the witnesses admitted that boycotting had been approved, and said resistance to evictions was justified.

The Archbishop of Canterbury decided on Saturday in the case of the Bishop of Lincoln that he had jurisdiction to hear it. The Bishop's counsel obtained an adjournment for a month to enable him to consider what course should be adopted.

At Bow-Street Police-court on Monday about 60 persons were charged with gaming at the Adelphi Club. The hearing was adjourned, the defendants being admitted to bail. Yesterday evidence was given of gambling at the club, and the case was further adjourned.

At Marlborough-street Police-court on Monday 22 persons, including Lords Dudley, Lurgan, and H. Paulet, were charged with keeping and using a common gaming-house, known as the Field Club, Parkplace, St. James's. After some formal evidence the defendants were released on bail until Monday.

The Duke of Westminster presided on Friday at a meeting held at the Mansion House in support of the movement for the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors among native races abroad.

Both Houses of Convocation assembled on Tuesday at Westminster. The House of Laymen also met and discussed various questions connected with the Church.

Lord Wolseley on Saturday delivered an address in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford University, on the military strength of England, in which he urged young men to join the Volunteer force, and advocated an increase of pay for the Army.

A public meeting was held in Edinburgh on Saturday, at which resolutions were passed approving of free compulsory education for Scotland.

The Royal Stakes of £10,020, at Kempton Park Races, were won on Saturday by the Duke of Portland's colt Ayrshire, beating Seabreeze and five other horses.

The Court of Appeal decided yesterday that women were not competent to be elected as County Councillors.

OBITUARY.—Col. P. P. L. Stafford, Mad. Ret.; Surg-Maj. J. B. Eaton, Bo.M.S.; Major White; Admiral Hawker; Mr. F. Ormond; Mr. J. Cadbury; Dowager Lady Henniker; Hon. Lady Vavasour; Hon. Mrs. Addington.

The French Chambers reassembled on Tuesday, but the proceedings were of a formal character.

M. Poirrier, a moderate republican and anti-Boulangist, has been elected a Senator for Paris.

The strike of the Westphalian colliers has not subsided as was expected, and the movement has extended to other mining districts. A deputation of three workmen from Dortmund was received on Tuesday by the Emperor, who listened to their statements and said that inquiry into the circumstances of the strike was being made, but any attempt at disturbance would be rigorously suppressed.

The Samoan Conference held its third sitting in Berlin on Saturday. Although no authoritative information is given, it is believed that the discussions on the land question have been amicably arranged.

Preparations are being made in Berlin for the reception of the King of Italy, who will arrive there on a visit to the Emperor on the 21st inst.

Senator Durnovo has been appointed acting Minister of the Interior at St. Petersburg in place of the late Count Tolstoi.

The Russian Government has authorized Messrs. Rothschild and other bankers to offer four per cent. bonds for the conversion of the five per cent. Railway Loans to the extent of nearly 50 millions sterling.

The Egyptian Government has signed a preliminary contract with Messrs. Rothschild for the conversion of the Privileged Debt, which, it is estimated, will effect a saving of £175,000 per annum.

A debate is proceeding in the Spanish Chamber on the question of raising the import duties on foreign corn, to which the Government is opposed.

A Belgian company has been formed for constructing a short line of railway and a series of tramways at Teheran.

The King of the Netherlands, on the occasion of the 40th year of his accession, on Sunday last, issued a proclamation to the nation, in which he invokes their witness to the fidelity to the promises made on his ascending the throne.

Father Damien, the missionary among the lepers of the Sandwich Islands, has become a victim to the disease, and died on April 10.

The Khalifa has sent letters to Cairo addressed to Queen Victoria, the Khedive, and Sir E. Baring, calling upon them to embrace Mahdism, and threatening in the event of refusal to invade Egypt, as he had successfully done in Abyssinia.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the law excluding Chinese labourers from the country is valid.

The disappearance of Dr. Cronin from Chicago is still unexplained, and the suggestions of murder are more credited.

An Army paymaster, with his escort, was attacked by highwaymen in Arizona and robbed of $30,000. One of the escort was killed, and the ten others were seriously wounded.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

SEVEN witnesses, including one bishop and three priests, were examined and cross-examined on the 10th ultimo. The first of the seven was Father Considine, of County Galway, in the course of whose examination in chief the Court adjourned the day before. The main interest in Father Considine's examination was centred in the Hughes incident. Hughes, it may be remembered, was a *Times* witness who, it was expected, would testify that the League branch, of which Father Considine was president (the Ardrahan branch), had released him from a boycott. "for a consideration," and that the proposal of such conditional release was made by Father Considine himself. Hughes, however, when put into the witness-box, declared that Father Considine did not ask him for anything; that, in fact, the offer was a voluntary one on Mr. Hughes's own part. So that the cross-examination yesterday of Father Considine was to a large extent a scrutiny by the *Times* counsel of the credibility of one of their former witnesses. Mr. Reid's examination of Father Considine lasted only for a short time. Mr. Hughes, said the witness, came to me of his own accord, and asked me to intercede with the Leaguers to release him from his boycott, and I promised him I would do my best. It was then, said Father Considine, that he offered to give up the money he had made by letting out his cars for eviction work (the action for which he was boycotted), and it was only when this voluntary offer was made that the witness suggested to his repentant visitor what he might do with the money.

FATHER CONSIDINE'S ORATORY.

Father Considine repeated this account of the matter in his cross-examination by Mr. Murphy. Mr. Hughes, he said, voluntarily made the offer, in order, as Mr. Hughes himself expressed it, to signify the sincerity of his regret for having let out his cars for any such purpose; besides, Mr. Hughes wished to "stand well with the people." But the noteworthy part of Mr. Murphy's cross-examination was concerned with Father Considine's own oratory as a League politician, and with the ethics of the boycott. Father Considine had declared that people in his parish never were pressed to join the League. Mr. Murphy now quoted a strong extract from a speech of Father Considine's, in which extruct people who refused to join the League were consigned to the "cold, deep damnation of disgrace." Mr. Murphy threw himself into an attitude expressive of horror, and asked Mr. Considine what he thought of such rhetoric. There were several questions to the same effect, and as many answers—the gist of which appeared to be that the bite was not meant to be as bad as the bark. Father Considine further observed that in later years he made use of less intemperate language. Whereupon Mr. Murphy produced some of Father Considine's later expressions about grabbers being amongst the worst of their kind, and about men who kept aloof from the League being as condemnable even as landlords themselves. "Strong," Father Considine admitted, but he meant it only "for moral suasion." Did he consider boycotting moral? It depended on the kind of boycotting. I would "avoid" the grabber, said Father Considine—avoid him because of his avarice, but "I would not starve him." What! have you not heard of funerals being boycotted? Mr. Murphy exclaimed. But Father Considine had no personal knowledge of funeral-boycotting in his parish. Like the Archbishop of Dublin, who was examined the day before, Father Considine approved only of the "negative" boycott; when it meant intimidation, he would have none of it; and as for the form of boycott which meant deprivation of the necessaries of life, he considered it "wicked and sinful." "So," exclaimed Mr. Murphy, "you draw a distinction between intimidation and making things disagreeable." "I think there is a distinction," was the emphatic reply. Finally, Father Considine was asked some questions about the murder of Mr. Burke, near Loughrea. He replied that the constable told a falsehood who, in the earlier portion of the trial, said that people on the roadside deliberately trod upon the blood of the murdered man.

The murder of Mr. Burke and his companion, Corporal Wallis, was the principal theme of the examination of the next two witnesses, the first of whom was Stephen Tarpey, of Ballyglass, county Galway.

MR. HARRINGTON IN THE BOX.

Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., examined the next witness, Mr. Patrick Cawley, of Craughwell, a dreary poverty-stricken little village in Galway—between Loughrea and Athenry. In order to show their lordships what the distress in the district was in 1879-80—distress, on the defence theory, leading through eviction to crime—Mr. Harrington questioned the witness about the famine contributions received by him, as Land League treasurer, from a great many quarters. Mr. Cawley is at the present time secretary of the local branch of the National League. In all his experience he had not known, he said, that a single penny had been spent in getting up an outrage. There never was a suggestion of crime among the local Leaguers; "they would not listen" to any such thing, said the witness, firmly. Had there been no League, said he, in reply to a question by Mr. Reid, outrage would have been more frequent.

THE BISHOP OF GALWAY.

Then came Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway. Mr. Lockwood examined him. The Bishop described what he had seen of the hardship and misery of peasant life in Western Ireland. There was not the smallest exaggeration in it. Rather the reverse. He mentioned briefly, how bog-land was reclaimed by the peasants without any help from the landlords, the largest of whom, Lord Dillon, has "always been an absentee." This absentee landlord has about four thousand five hundred tenants in county Mayo. Distress, said the Bishop, went on increasing until 1879-80, when, but for the establishment of the Land League, clearances and outrages would have followed as in the time of the great famine, thirty-five years before. In spite of the distress in 1879-80, said he, the landlords gave their tenants no help whatever. All these details were given, in answer to Mr. Lockwood, in order to show that, independently of the Land League, there existed a state of things out of which disturbance and crime would naturally spring. It was the Bishop's opinion there may be justifiable boycotting, as there may be unjust eviction. His Holiness's Rescript was clearly against intimidation, the Bishop thought. Would be approve of boycotting—even "negative" boycotting—in the House of God?—No. But upon this subject of boycotting, Mr. Reid, when the next witness came on, made the general statement that the counsel and witnesses did not deny that, within certain limits, the practice had been advocated by the local League branches. Intimidation and outrage were, said Mr. Reid, the limits. Father Fahy, of Gort, in Galway, was the witness in the box when Mr. Reid made that observation. Father Fahy flatly contradicted the story which had been told about him by a *Times* witness early in the trial—namely, that he had endeavoured to procure the removal from the country of a young man who was prosecuting several people charged with outrage. Father Maloney, who followed Father Fahy, hailed from Kinvara, at the head of Galway Bay. As President of the local branch of the Land League seven years ago, and of the National branch now, Father Maloney declared that all his respectable parishioners were members of the organization, and that he did not believe any of them—directly or indirectly—connived at crime of any kind whatever.

Father Maloney, of the Galway press, re-appearing in the witness-box on the 14th ult., was cross-examined by Sir Henry James, principally about the books kept by the Land and National League branches, of which he has been president. Father Maloney admitted in the frankest manner that he had presided, in the autumn of 1885, at a National League meeting at which a resolution was passed disapproving the conduct of a man named Thomas Conolly, in giving information to one evicting landlord. In about two and a half years after that Conolly was shot at. But, said Father Maloney, the attempt on Conolly's life was made outside our district. According to Father Maloney's account of the matter, the bark of the local League branch was always worse than its bite; its strong "resolution" —and some of them were very strong—were a letting off of rhetorical steam. Among strongly-worded resolutions recorded in *The Tuam News* was one to the effect that "We condemn the dirty, selfish, ignorant, unprincipled scoundrels," &c. Sir Henry James appeared to be dreadfully shocked at the fact that Father Maloney, a priest and a man of education, should have presided at a meeting in which a resolution of such a kind was passed. Nevertheless Father Maloney in the witness-box quietly remarked that the persons called dirty, selfish, ignorant, &c., had been guilty of the conduct of which they were accused. The really significant part of Father Maloney's answer was that in which he said: "We perhaps thought we did our duty by merely passing the resolution." The meeting appeared to have let off its steam, and to have taken no further steps against the "dirty" and "ignorant" "scoundrels." Finally Father Maloney declared he would not approve of boycotting which proceeded to the extremity of withholding the necessaries of life.

THE ARCADIA OF THE PROSECUTION.

The next witness was much more interesting. He threw some unpleasant light upon the Arcadia of the prosecution. The great distress in 1879-80, in and about Tuam, reminded him of the distress of 1850, when the people were dying of hunger. I was the relieving officer at that time in Tuam district, said this witness, Bartholomew Canavan; and he described how, on one occasion, he "met" two dead bodies on the road; and how, on another, he was present at the inquest on the bodies of two children who, having left the workhouse, took refuge in a barn, where they died of starvation, and where their remains were partly eaten by rats. Coming to a later period, relieving officer Canavan told how a Tuam landlord, named Botteril, began raising his rents previously to the later period of scarcity, 1879-80, and the rise of the Land League. Here are a few specimens:

ORIGINAL RENT. £ s d	RAISED TO. £ s d
11 18 1	17 0 0
6 14 11	11 0 0
7 0 1	11 7 0
1 8 2	2 7 3
1 5 0	2 17 0
1 0 0	2 0 0
7 4 0	18 0 0
6 12 0	12 0 0
7 3 0	15 0 0

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who was examining Mr Canavan, said that the average increase was about 60 per cent. What had this landlord done to improve the holdings which he rack-rented at this terrific rate? Nothing, was the witness's answer. Botteril's tenants were among the poorest in the district; and when the hard times of 1879-80 came, they were all on relief, all "with the exception of one." Mr. Canavan was president of the Land League branch, which was founded in August, 1880; and when the National League branch was founded he became its secretary. So Mr. Canavan claimed to know what he was talking about. He said there was no truth whatever in the story told by a *Times* witness that the landlord Botteril was summoned before a League court to explain his conduct.

LEAGUE BOOKS PRODUCED.

And now Mr. Canavan produced his books, Land League books and National League books—the first of their kind produced in court. The books when examined in court were found to contain minutes of meetings—including resolutions against offending Leaguers—and entries of expenditure on furniture, rent, printing delegations to Dublin, &c. There were entries about certain poor people who pawned their clothes to pay their rent. Some of the resolutions against people who failed to stand fast by their fellow Leaguers in their contest with the landlord were very amusing. Some of these back-sliders were described as "vultures flying about the parish in search of small pieces of pastore land and gobbling it up with tigerlike ferocity." This specimen of the rhetoric of rural Ireland greatly amused Mr. Canavan's audience. The President himself, as he took a note of it, laughed outright. The passage was read out, not by counsel for the prosecution, but by Sir Charles Russell, who fully enjoyed the fun of the thing. But the prosecuting Q.C.'s had their turn in due course. Mr. Atkinson unearthed a passage in which certain weak-kneed Leaguers were denounced as "rotten limbs" that ought to be cut off, and another passage in which the particular person abused, first as a vulture, and next as a tiger, was disposed of as a "snail" who had "drawn in his horns."

PRE-LEAGUE IRELAND.

Lastly, there entered the witness-box Mr. John Monaghan, farmer, of Oughterard, in Connemara. A stout, ruddy-faced, white-headed, frank and honest-looking farmer, of sixty-five, was Mr. John Monaghan. His service in the witness-box was to lift the veil which *The Times* witnesses have dropped over pre-League Ireland. He gave us a mournful picture of the Arcadia of the landlords and their agents. He quoted instances from the good old times, when if a man failed to pay his rent by three o'clock on rent-day he was fined twelve shillings; or had his rent raised if he sheltered evicted tenants. The President was so impressed with these statements that he stopped the witness for a moment for detailed particulars. Did he remember the great famine? Of course. Tell us what you saw, said Mr. T. Harrington, who was examining him. And forthwith Mr. Monaghan proceeded to describe the Arcadia in which, according to the landlords and their agents, no causes of crime and outrage existed before the advent of the League. He said that he saw "Bianconi's" cars upset by corpses lying on the road. Then he went on to describe a dead mother and her child. Mr. Monaghan faltered; then he stopped. "The old man is crying," we heard some one whisper. He was. The tears ran down his face as he spoke of the child seeking nourishment from its dead mother's breast: and of how they put "the mother and the baby in one coffin." As this mournful story proceeded Sir James Hannen raised his hand to his face. "I myself," said Mr. Monaghan, "brought thirty dead bodies to the grave in bags." To most people in Probate Court No. 1 it must have been a new experience to see "the old man crying" over a story of Irish distress. But they may sometimes see it nowdays—as at eviction time when the carpenters are laying the foundation of a League "hut," and the old parish priest, giving his blessing to the undertaking, makes allusion to the past. People thought, said Mr. Monaghan, that what happened more than thirty years before might happen again in 1880.

IN AND ABOUT LOUGHREA.

On Wednesday (15th) the investigation was confined to the country round about Woodford and Loughrea—the Clanricarde region it might be called; the "hot" district of Ireland. More than half the day was occupied with the examination and cross-examination of Father Egan, parish priest of Duniry, near Loughrea. Father Egan, a man apparently of about thirty-five years of age, is a good specimen of the younger race of Irish priests, who are as active in politics as they are in the cure of souls. Father Egan began by describing the distressed condition of the Woodford-Loughrea region in 1879-80, when, a newly-appointed curate, he began to take active interest in politics. According to Father Egan's testimony, the state of Loughrea at that time must have been about as bad as that which the preceding witness, Mr. Monaghan, alleged to have existed during the same period in Connemara. Among Father Egan's first experiences as a curate were some visits to starving, dying patients, whom he found half naked. But for the relief funds which were started, said Father Egan, numbers of people would have died of hunger. There was a variety of relief funds. There was the fund of eight or nine thousand pounds collected by Dr. Duggan, the venerable Bishop of Clonfort, who, but for weak health, would have been in London to give evidence before the Commission. Most of that money went, said Father Egan, to the relief of the tenants of a landlord of whom the British public have already heard more than enough—Lord Clanricarde. There was the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund, the distribution of which was in the hands of the landlords. Thirdly, there was the poor-law relief. Fourthly, there were the American and other foreign remittances, upon which many a poor family depended, in the last resort, for rent payments to the Clanricardes and for escape from the last and worst of indignities—recourse to the workhouse.

THE MOCK FUNERAL.

Mr. Atkinson's cross-examination of Father Egan lasted fully two hours. It was principally occupied with the murder of the process-server Finlay, who was murdered at Woodford in the summer of 1886.

As for the "mock funeral," Father Egan did not believe any such thing ever took place; at any rate he was absent from the parish at the time it was alleged to have happened. It is quite true, said Father Egan, that Finlay's widow went about the Woodford streets cursing me and other leading people of the place, and that must have had something to do with the boycott to which she was subjected; but she afterwards expressed her regret to me for what she had done, and now she regards me as her best friend. But the particular point on which Mr. Atkinson concentrated his strength was the coffin story. Sergeant Coursey did call upon Father Egan and Father Coen to assist him in procuring a coffin; and as certainly the two priests refused. But Father Egan explained that the police sergeant must have known better than he did himself where he could get what he wanted. As for the police story that Mr. Keary, the League treasurer, refused to supply one, Father Egan explained that Mr. Keary was neither a carpenter nor an undertaker, and that a coffin was more easily procurable in the neighbouring towns of Portumna and Loughrea, respectively ten and seven miles distant.

LEADEN PILLS.

In the evidence of the next witness, Mr. McInerney, a solicitor, there was one statement which bore directly upon the history of the Loughrea-Woodford district. Mr. McInerney, who had been engaged in contesting (on the part of the ratepayers) a number of claims of compensation for malicious injury, said that the claim in the case of Sergeant Linton (murdered at Loughrea) was refused on the ground that the crime was unconnected with agrarian disputes. Then came another of the leaders of the "Woodford movement," as it is called in Western Ireland—Mr. John Roche. He was questioned about "Doctor" Tully's "pills," and the Woodford "Tenants' Defence Association," and the Finlay mock funeral. The "Doctor" was a boat-builder, who owed his nickname of "Doctor" to his habit of calling boycotting, and anti-landlord combination, medicine. It was an utterly false story, said Mr. Roche, that the "Doctor" spoke of "leaden pills." "He was the most harmless and inoffensive man I ever came across," said Mr. Roche.

THE WOODFORD AGITATION.

Two of the Woodford Nationalists and the parish priest of Miltown-Malbay in county Clare occupied the whole of the sitting of the 16th ult. Preoccupied by the electioneering contests at the end of 1885, the National League declined to give its active support to the Woodford combination against the landlords, though it was ready to grant relief in individual cases of hardship. So the Woodford men took the conduct of the land war into their own hands; and in two or three weeks' time their newly-formed association collected one thousand pounds in contributions. The Woodford Association was, like the combination known as the "Plan," an extreme section of the Nationalist party, and to both of them the central office of the National League maintained, or was supposed to maintain, the same attitude of neutrality. It is the boast of the Woodford Union men that their movement was the spontaneous work of the general body of the tenants. However that may be, there can be no doubt of the energy and determination of its leaders. Mr. John Roche, the chairman of the Association, and Mr. Patrick Keary, the secretary, who both appeared yesterday, are excellent specimens of the Woodford type of Nationalist.

NO BOYCOTTING.

As for boycotting, Mr. Roche denied that in Woodford there was any boycotting, save censure or expulsion of members who broke the rules of the association. Why, Mr. Roche considered himself to be the best boycotted man in Woodford, for the local landlords would "rather send to Timbuctoo than buy a penny-worth of stuff from him." And he was positive that any one of the sixteen boycotted persons named by Sir Richard Webster would have found no difficulty whatever in buying goods in Woodford. He knew as a fact that Pat Conroy, one of the persons supposed to be boycotted, was all the while a regular customer of Mr. Patrick Keary's. In the next place the Attorney-General questioned Mr. Roche about his share in the siege operations about Saunders' "fort," the scene of the most exciting, and one of the earliest contests in the Woodford eviction campaign. As Mr. Roche explained further on, Saunders was a man who, after his first eviction, went to Australia, and who, returning to Ireland in better circumstances than when he left it, built a new house (the future "fort") at his own expense and with his own hands. Did Mr. Roche cheer the defenders? "It would not be me if I did not," quickly replied Mr. Roche. And was that constitutional? I will tell you what it is, Mr. Roche exclaimed, turning alternately to the bench and the prosecuting counsel, "When a man—as did his forefathers before him—has spent a lifetime in building his house, without ever getting a penny from any one to help him, I believe that when a landlord comes and tries to deprive him of that house, and to throw him out on the roadside without a shelter for him and his family, and without the prospect of compensation, I consider a man is justified in resisting him."

THE CLANRICARDE PROPERTY.

The cross-examination of Mr. Roche concluded with Mr. Reid's production of the correspondence between Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lord Clanricarde. The mock funeral, said Mr. Keary, was only a procession of young men who went to gather crops upon a farm about to be "evicted." Mr. Keary saw the procession pass up the street, and the inscription upon the deal box or coffin, which the young men carried on their shoulders, was "Down with landlordism." Was it true that Police-sergeant Coursey wanted to buy wood from him for Finlay's coffin? No. The sergeant asked for a coffin, not for wood, and Mr. Keary did not sell coffins—they could be had "ready made" in Portumna or Loughrea. Why did he not offer to sell the wood? Because it was not his habit to make offers to his customers. Did he assist in boycotting the police? Certainly; and he did it because the police behaved brutally at evictions. Would he have boycotted a certain Sergeant Murphy, even to the extent of refusing to sell him and his child the necessaries of life? Yes, replied Mr. Keary sharply; and then he explained that in his shop he did not sell necessaries of life. Replying to Mr. Lockwood, he declared he had never even heard of such a thing as boycotting the food of children. I have an abhorrence of crime in every shape and form, Mr. Keary said as he left the box; adding that the Tenants Association had been successful in keeping Woodford parish free of outrage.

FATHER WHITE'S EVIDENCE.

On the day the mail left Father White, of Miltown-Malbay, in county Clare, said that on the 24th of January, 1882, an old man named John Delane, aged 77, was shot dead at seven in the evening when sitting at his kitchen fire. The witness could not give any reason why that man was shot, but he could explain the circumstances. The deceased was a herd in the employment of Mrs. Moroney. On Sunday the witness called her tenants together, and they sent a deputation to Mrs. Moroney on Monday. She consented to arrange with the tenants, and throughout the whole of them there was great joy. It was an utter horror to every one in the community to hear of the herd being shot, as it was the greatest blow they could receive. Asked whether there was any other motive for the outrage than that the man Delane continued in the employment of Mrs. Moroney after he was told to leave, the witness replied that the opinion in the district was that it was done by some one who did not want the arrangement with Mrs. Moroney to be carried out. No one was arrested on the charge of murder, but immediately after it, about 20 of the most respectable people in the district were arrested as suspects under Mr. Forster's Act. There was a secret inquiry held respecting crime and outrage, but he did not know that it was with reference to the murder. A solicitor was employed to defend the people; very likely he was employed by the League, but not for the purpose of preventing crime being discovered. Asked if he wrote to the solicitor, Mr. Higgins, requesting him to give a receipt to the Ladies' Land League for the amount received, the witness replied that he did not think he ever did; he had no recollection of the sort. Money might have been paid for the defence of the prisoners after the suppression of the League. Of course, there were no outward and visible signs that the branch was still alive, but they might have supported suspects. After the suppression of the League the witness acted between the prisoners and the Ladies' Land League, and took the responsibility of receiving money for the defence of prisoners and the support of families. When the National League was suppressed, the witness continued to hold meetings of his branch, and reports were published in *United Ireland*. On one occasion, which was pointed out to the witness, a resolution was unanimously adopted censuring the conduct of a man who had grabbed an evicted farm. Some official of the League supplied the reports to the paper.

After one or two other but unimportant witnesses were examined, the court rose.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AND THE NAVY.

SPEAKING at Birmingham on Wednesday (15th ult.) Lord George Hamilton said that he was ready to make any comparison that any critic might choose, between the expenditure on the British navy and the result obtained from it with the expenditure on any foreign navy. The criticisms which were directed against the English Admiralty were also directed against the French Marine in France, and it was always gratifying to him to find that while among his own fellow countrymen in the House of Commons he was the embodiment of maladministration, in France the object of all naval reformers was to adopt a system somewhat analogous to that of the British Admiralty. In the English Royal dockyards they were enabled to do more work with 18,000 men than the French Marine were able to do with 20,000 men. In our Royal dockyard we could build ships 50 per cent. quicker than any other foreign nation, and whilst we adhered to our estimates, in the last French Budget the original estimate on French ships had been exceeded by 45 per cent. Before he felt justified in asking for a larger additional expenditure, entailing additional taxation, he was bound to the utmost to consider all charges of maladministration. Until he had satisfied himself that they had no existence, or were capable of remedy, he did not feel justified in asking for that additional expenditure. The Government believed that when the bill passed they would have placed the first line of defence in a position which would render it capable of doing its duty under all contingencies likely to occur, and he sincerely hoped that the country would get its money's worth from the taxation imposed, while the Government would take good care that, whatever Government was in office, there was no tampering with the bill. Lord George Hamilton then proceeded at some length to speak in warm approval of Mr. Balfour's administration in Ireland and of the Irish policy of the Government. Upon the motion of Colonel Kenyon-Slaney, M.P., seconded by Mr. P. A. Muntz, M. P., a resolution was carried expressing entire approval of the general policy of Her Majesty's Government, and of the measures taken by them to strengthen the defences of the Empire.

THE Eiffel Tower was opened on Wednesday (15th ult.) without any inaugural ceremony, and a large number of people ascended to the second floor, beyond which there was no admission. It is stated that the view from this altitude is very grand.

THE inquiry into the charge against the man who fired at M. Carnot on his way to Versailles is now completed. Perrin, having fired his cartridge without ball or shot, will be brought before the police-court, and not sent to the assizes.

EGYPT AND SOUDAN.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS GRENFELL, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, has recently been on a tour of inspection of the military posts on the frontier by order of the Khedive. We have received from Egypt a summary of his official report. The following are the principal points touched upon. The troops are said to be in good condition. There has been great sickness amongst the desert tribes, and hospitals for their reception have been established at Assouan. General Grenfell met the Sheikhs-el-Calad at various places, and received from them satisfactory reports. Trade, they say, is beginning to improve, and a great many refugees have settled down in the district, the future of which is thought to be encouraging. Arabs arriving from the Soudan speak of the advance of Sheikh Senoussi's forces, but are unable to state their position. The Sirdar expresses the opinion that small raids may still be made from Serras on the villages on the banks of the river, as the dervish force at that place, under command of Abdel Halim, is suffering from want of food; but he is strongly impressed with the improved condition of affairs, and considers that the active measures taken by the Egyptian Government are beginning to produce their effect.—*St. James's Gazette.*

The Egyptian Government has signed the preliminary contract with Messrs. Rothschild, of London, for the conversion of the Privileged Debt. The diminution in the debt charge of Egypt amounts to £175,000 per annum.

Envoys from the Khalifa have arrived, bearing letters for the Queen, the Khedive, and Sir E. Baring, in which he (the Khalifa) exhorts them to embrace Mahdism. He threatens them in case of refusal with an invasion, such as he successfully directed against King John, after having duly warned him. To prove this statement, he encloses Her Majesty's original letter to King John, and also Lord Salisbury's covering letter, which were personally given to the King by Mr. Portal in October, 1887. The Khalifa's letters will be returned to him. They were written at Omdurman, and bear a date subsequent to that of its reported fall into the hands of El Senoussi's Lieutenant.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence

NOTICES.

NEURALGIA
D^r Moussette's Pills

Relieve and cure the most acute and invete-rate **Neuralgia** when all **other remedies** have failed.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1470 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C^o, PARIS**

MATHEY-CAYLUS
CAPSULES & INJECTION

Have been used for over twenty years with the greatest success byt he leading physicians, in London, Paris and New-York.
MATHEY-CAYLUS CAPSULES & INJECTION have been found superior to all other for the prompt cure of recent or **chronic discharges**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1469 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C^o, PARIS**

GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS
SOLUTION of D^r CLIN

Laureate of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris
MONTYON-PRIZE
This **Solution** si the best remedy for curing **Rheumatism** and **articular Pains.**
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1468 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: **CLIN & C^o, PARIS**

CHASSAING'S WINE
Bi-Digestivo
with
Pepsine & Diastase
for
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

« This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions. » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th.* 1872.

Paris, Chassaing & C^o, 6, Avenue Victoria.
Bombay, Kemp & C^o.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

D^r Laville's Liquor & Pills
(Perfectly harmless)
GOUT The unfailing specific FOR CURE OF & Rheumatism

THE LIQUOR to be used in acute state & THE PILLS in the Chronical state.
« A single bottle sufficient for two, » « to three months treatment. »
Sold by all respectable Chemists
WHOLESALE: COMAR, 23, r. St-Claude, PARIS

Prize £ 660 Paris
QUINA-LAROCHE
LAROCHE'S CINCHONA WINE
"It is an agreeable and doubtless highly efficacious remedy." (THE LANCET.)
This *Vinous-Elixir* is the most powerful and valuable of the preparations of cinchona as a strengthening and antifebrile restorative.
Been employed in cases of weakness and general debility, loss of appetite, change of life, fever nervousness, exhaustion, etc.
Also prepared with **IRON**
Dyspepsia, purifying the Blood, for *Anæmia, Chlorosis*, for *Scrofulous Affections*. etc.
PARIS, 22, RUE DROUOT, 22, PARIS
BOMBAY: PRUDHOMME & Co., Druggists.

Poorness of Blood, Debility
D^r RABUTEAU'S IRON SYRUP
Genuine Rabuteau's Iron Syrup is superior to all other ferruginous preparations in cases of *Chlorosis, Anæmia, Debility, Convalescence, Weakness in children, Poorness and alteration of Blood,* NO COSTIVENESS, NO DIARRHŒA
DIRECTIONS FOR USE WITH BOTTLE
1345 *Sold by all Chemists*
WHOLESALE: CLIN & C^o, PARIS

Aubergier's CELEBRATED SYRUP & PASTE of Lactucarium
(OR JUICE OF THE LETTUCE)
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medecine
VERY EFFICACIOUS IN CURING
BRONCHITIS, COLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, ASTHMA, and all **Affections** of the **respiratory organs.**
WHOLESALE: COMAR & C^o
23, rue Saint-Claude, PARIS
Sold by all Chemists.
Wholesale and Indenting Agents: H. Ballantine and Co., 11, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER
(IND COOPE & Co.'s.)

Per dozen Qts.....Rs. 5 | Per case of 3 dozen Qts.....Rs. 14 10
Per dozen Pts.....Rs. 4 | Per case of 6 dozen Pts.....Rs. 23 4

Bottled specially for TREACHER & Co., LD., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

RS. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
„ KEMP & Co., Bombay.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

COLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!
BENGER'S FOOD
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.
Agents: TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

No. 6945

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR,
LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LAMPS! LANTERNS!
THE VERY BEST, STORM, AND PUNKAHPROOF.
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR USE IN INDIA.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT in this line has my **constant and best attention,** and my Illustrated Catalogues will convince any one that the Assortment I have is UNSURPASSED BY ANY FIRM IN THE WORLD.

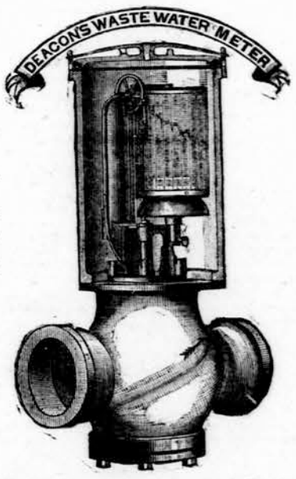
VICTORIA BURNERS,
With ball flame and dioptric chimney, in six sizes, *viz.* :—

Nos.	15	20	25	30	35	45
With	28	45	66	76	120	157 candle power.

As attested by Professor Dr. L. Weber, of the University of Breslau, and Professor Dr. R. Benedict, of the Polytechnicum of Vienna.

No. 2372

DEACON'S DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS.



85 Towns are using these Meters, which thus serve a population of over 4,000,000.

The saving to Corporations and other bodies in England alone is 38,000,000 gallons of Water daily.

Amongst other users we may refer to the Liverpool Corporation saving £60,000 annually by their means, and the Bradford Corporation (A. R. Binnie, Esq., M.I.C.E., Engineer, formerly Engineer of the Nagpore Waterworks).

The Bombay Municipality have 244 Deacon's Meters at present in use.

A saving of only one gallon per head per day pays the interest on the outlay for the Establishmen of Waste Water Meters, in any town where Water is worth but one penny per thousand Gallons.

For a Report upon the extraordinary efficiency and economy of these Meters we would refe Engineers to the Report of Mr. Binnie, Engineer to the Bradford Waterworks, as conveyed in "Engineering" of 4th December, 1885.

Full information as to Prices and other particulars can be obtained from the following firms:—
MESSRS. JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
MESSRS. BURN & Co., CALCUTTA,
who will give prompt attention to all enquiries.

DEACON'S LARGE DIFFERENTIATING WASTE WATER METERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF MEA SURING THE OUTFLOW FROM RESERVOIRS.

Manufactured by the WASTE WATER METER Co., LIMITED,
32, PARK LANE, LIVERPOOL.

Manufacturers also of Automatic Recording Water Level Gauges, Electric Current Meters, Pressure Reducing Valves for Water Supply, and Waterworks Fittings of all kinds.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.
BEECHAM'S PILLS

BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS. ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.
ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Disideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
No. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.
☞ For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.

SOUTHALL BRAND AND BARCLAY,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co. Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Tomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper Maden & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld.; Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. J. S. Noble, Bombay *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechley, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer & Co. Lahore.

Gold Medal Paris, 1878
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers throughout the World.
These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality; for sixty five years universally styled the "Best in the World"

SAFEST DRINK IN A HOT CLIMATE.
ROSS'S ROYAL BELFAST GINGER ALE IRELAND. By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED
EAU DE COLOGNE,
is unequalled for its strength and delightful fragrance. It far surpasses the numerous compounds sold under the same name.
Of all Dealers, and of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
Trade Mark—A "White Rose" on a "Golden Lyre," with Address in full.

HAMILTON & Co.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
GOVERNMENT JEWELLERS.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD.
FOUNDED A. D. 1808.
HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

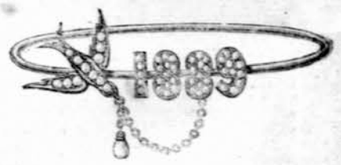
GOLD AND TIGER CLAW BROOCH, Set with Pearls, Rs. 56, Cash.

GOLD AND TIGER CLAW BANGLE, set with Pearls, Rs. 58, Cash.

GOLD HORSE-SHOE BROOCH, With Blue Enamel Forget-meNot Spray, Rs. 45, Cash.

GOLD LOTUS LILY BANGLE, Rs. 81, Cash.

PEARL SET BROOCH, Rs. 34, Cash.



PEARL SET BANGLE, Rs. 55, Cash.

GOLD GOOD LUCK BANGLE, Brilliant Diamond Centre, Rs. 100, Cash.

GOLD WISHING BONE BROOCH, Gold Bird, Enamelled Egg Shell, Rs. 52, Cash.

WOOLS & Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools, Embroidery Silks, &c., &c
The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, manufacture the full weight of 8 lbs. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the lb.
SILKS For KNITTING &c

LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

The favorite WHISKY in Scotland.
NO BLEND. 6 years in bulk.
Free from fusel oil.
The only Whisky supplied to the public direct from the Distillery.
The only WHISKY consumed at the Glasgow Exhibition.
The most important distillery in Scotland.
Not a Whisky for the million, but for those who can pay for a first quality Whisky.
Rs. 25 per dozen.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

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